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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA



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1954

1954 Edition *

The Alberta Children's Bookhouse

SCHOOL-BOOK BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Public Works Building—104th AVE. AT 121st ST.
Edmonton, Alberta

FOREWORD

This handbook on the Alberta Provincial Government has been prepared by the Department of Education with the co-operation of every branch of the government for all who wish to know how the Alberta Provincial Government works in the service of the people.

This is the fourth edition of this handbook, the three previous editions having been published in 1946, 1949 and 1952. As a thorough revision is contemplated for next year, only slight changes have been made in the main text. However, the lists of members of the legislature, cabinet ministers, and departmental officials have been brought up to date as of March, 1954.

OUR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

EXAMINATIONS BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
EDMONTON, ALBERTA.



1954 EDITION

Prepared by The Department of Education
for use in Alberta schools.

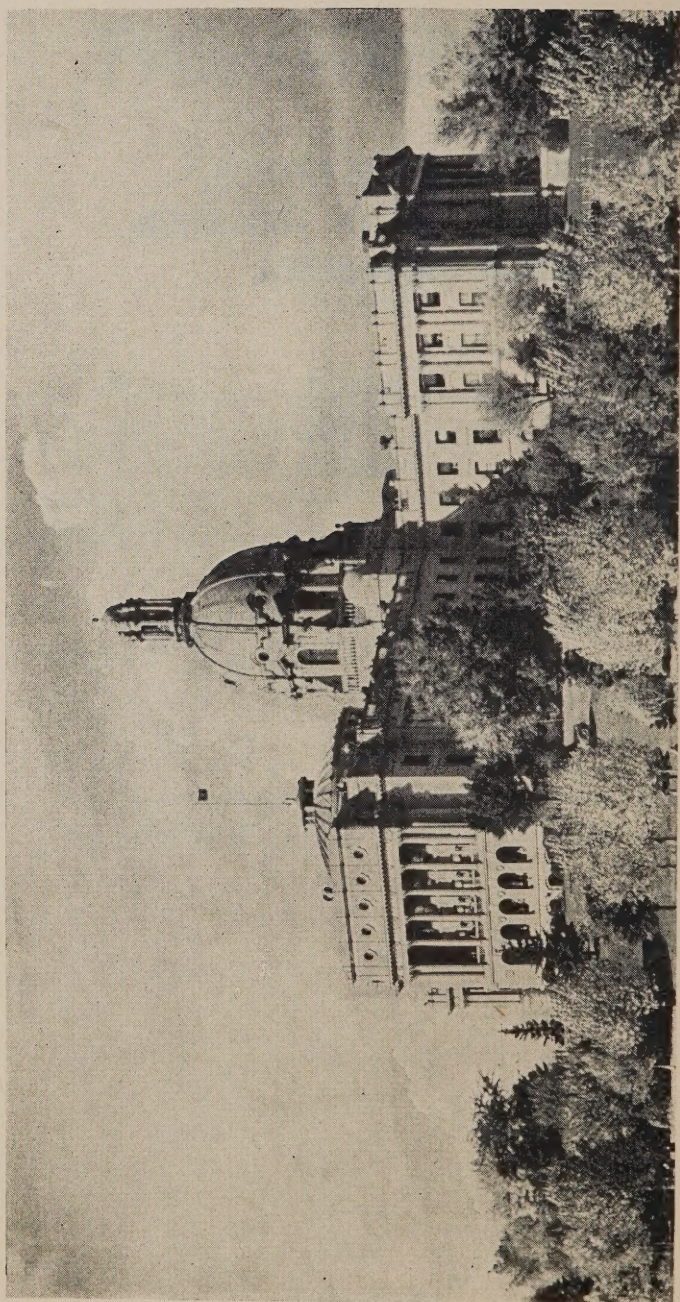


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NOTE

The text of this booklet is substantially the same as the 1952 edition of **Our Provincial Government**. No extensive revision has been undertaken, but a number of alterations on pages 105-112 reflect changes in personnel in various government departments, and the results of the provincial general election of August, 1952. In certain cases, more recent information has become available; the following corrections and alterations should be noted:

Page 9. Sir Wilfred Laurier should read Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Page 10—Table. Progressive Conservatives and Independent-Social Credit should be added to the list of parties under "Opposition," and Independents deleted.

Page 11. There are now 61 members of the Legislative Assembly.

Page 14. The last sentence should now read: "In the 1952 election the Social Credit party gained a majority, winning 52 of the 61 seats in the Legislative Assembly."

Page 58. The Aberhart Memorial Sanatorium was opened early in 1952.

Page 59. The Cerebral Palsy Clinic is now in its permanent quarters in Edmonton.

Page 64. The table of Highway Traffic Board licenses should read as follows for 1951-52:

Trucks	86,929
Buses	471
Liveries	840
School Buses	1,451

Page 73. In October, 1952, 430 planimetric maps had been completed.

INTRODUCTION

The Young Citizens of Alberta

One of the strongest and most natural desires common to all boys and girls is to belong, to feel at home somewhere. At home with the family, at school with your group of friends, in the community with your neighbours and acquaintances there is a feeling of security and a friendliness and a show of affection and loyalty that makes life very pleasant. You have often heard people returning from a holiday say: "It's nice to be home again." That feeling of belonging expands, with the experiences of travel and reading, beyond the bounds of the community to the whole province of Alberta and eventually to the homeland of Canada. You come to feel that you belong to Alberta and to Canada just as you belong at home, and something of the same pride and loyalty that is shown towards the home is extended to the Province and the Dominion. As members of this large community you are called Canadian citizens.

What does membership in this vast community mean to you besides the nice comfortable feeling of belonging somewhere? Your duties do not begin and end in singing "O Canada". Most of you belong to a sports club or are members of a church organization. Some of you are members of the executive and help to run these organizations. There are rules to be drawn up which must be read, understood and obeyed by all members of the group. Fees must be collected and accounted for. All members are expected to take an active part in the group's activities. If it is well run and well supported, it is a success; if not, the organization is a failure. You quickly discover that there are numerous problems attached to the running of a club or any other organization that brings a number of persons together. Different views will be expressed on the same subject. You learn not only to express your own opinion but also to listen to that of others. Sometimes you are called upon to modify your own ideas. You learn to respect the opinion of others and to learn from them. Although you are already aware of the existence of rules and regulations, your experiences as members of a club will prove to you their necessity for the harmonious working of any organization.

Our provincial government is similar to your club executive. It is appointed to make the rules and regulations, which are called laws, and to look after the affairs of the province, which is a very large organization of which you are all members. Some form of government has always been necessary where people live together in a community. The highly developed community life of today with its swift transport, health services, schools, factories, etc., requires a vast body of laws to keep it running smoothly. Traffic cannot move swiftly along the highways unless all obey the rules of the road. The health of the community depends upon the proper disposal of waste, proper sewage, a good water supply, clean, wholesome conditions in food stores and restaurants, the isolation of sick persons, etc. Taxes and license fees must be collected to meet the expenses of these services. The laws

drawn up by your government to meet these situations are for the benefit of all members of the community, province or dominion.

In your villages, towns, cities, municipalities and counties, councils are elected; in the provinces and the dominion, legislative assemblies are voted into office to draw up the rules which you as members must obey. In a democracy these rules are made by representatives on behalf of the people. The power given to those councils and legislative assemblies is called government. Since this government is so closely bound up with your lives now, (because at the age of nineteen all young Albertans are called upon to take an active part in choosing the persons who are to represent them in the provincial government), it is the duty of every student to examine the machinery of the government and to find out how it works and what it does. Only the slave accepts government without question. Those who steadfastly believe in the democratic way of life, which is the only highway to greater personal liberty, must understand the functions of government in order to adopt that intelligent critical appreciation of all governmental action which alone can bring about the best and most democratic form of government.

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS TO US

Many of the words we use in describing the various forms and functions of government and politics—the art and science of government—come from the Greek language. **Democracy** is made up of the two Greek words, **Demos** meaning people and **Kratos** meaning power. Democracy as a form of government was first practised by the Greeks. Citizens of the city-state of Athens assembled at regular intervals to make and administer their own laws. This is called a direct democracy because the citizens themselves were the legislators, administrators and the judges. Two important features of the ancient Greek civilization which are not to be found in the modern democratic state—the smallness of the city-state and the leisure of its citizens—rendered possible this direct democracy. Athens covered an area of about 40 Alberta townships and every Athenian was a man of leisure, because all labour was supplied by slaves. All aliens, slaves and women were excluded from citizenship. This democracy was practised and enjoyed only by the privileged few and has little in common with our modern conception of a democratic way of life. Following the decline of Greek civilization, during the flourishing days of the Roman empire, and during the Middle Ages, democracy was eclipsed by absolute monarchy.

The roots of our Canadian democracy are to be found in the many isolated struggles of those men of courage and determination who fought against tyranny and oppression with pen and sword, some suffering a martyr's death, some banishment, many death on the field of battle, but all leaving behind for the cause of freedom and democracy, works which will never perish. The following legislation which resulted from these struggles has been a beacon on our path to democratic government.

1. The Magna Carta of the year 1215 which laid the foundation of a fair trial by jury.
2. The Habeas Corpus Act of 1679 which protects the citizen from being kept in prison without trial.
3. The Bill of Rights of 1689 which allows the subject the right to petition the King.
4. The Reform Bills of the nineteenth century which widened the franchise and gave votes to the working man.
5. The combined efforts of individuals and organized societies during the 19th and early 20th centuries to obtain the vote for women, which ended after long and bitter opposition in the granting of full privileges of citizenship to women. In 1916 all Canadian provinces with the exception of Quebec recognized women's suffrage and the Dominion government granted this same right in 1918. The women of Quebec were finally given the vote in the provincial election in 1942.

If we are asked to define democracy in a few words what is our answer to be? Of the many definitions given by statesmen and writers,

the most adequate, modern one is that democracy is a form of government that enables the people to obtain the results they want.

Democracy, we can perceive from this description, is not just a privilege. It is a responsibility. It is, in a limited sense, a form of government that will run smoothly and perform well only for a people who are ready to accept the responsibility. Only educated people are responsible people. Can we trust the ignorant and uneducated voter to choose our representative in parliament? No. Every voter must be well informed and able to understand the general problems and needs of the people of the province, and so choose candidates best equipped to serve and carry out the will of the people.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

How It Began

On September 1st, 1905, Edmonton's population of about ten thousand, together with visitors from all parts of the West, gathered at the Fair Ground on the river flats to greet a number of distinguished visitors who had travelled from Ottawa to attend a very important ceremony. There were no buildings in Edmonton large enough to accommodate such a crowd and so under a bright September sky on the banks of the Saskatchewan River the Governor General, Earl Grey, Countess Grey, the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other officials mounted a platform to officiate at the birthday of Alberta. That summer at Ottawa Parliament had passed The Alberta Act and The Saskatchewan Act which provided for the creation of two new provinces to be carved out of that part of the North West Territories lying between Manitoba and British Columbia. At the ceremony which marked the birth of our province good-will speeches were made by Earl Grey and Sir Wilfred Laurier in which they forecast a bright future for the province. The developments that have taken place in Alberta since then would no doubt astound these two men were they to visit our province today. When Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea was sworn in as the first Lieutenant-Governor, guns from the hill overlooking Fort Edmonton saluted him. Guns are still fired from this same spot but the old fort has gone and on the hill now stands the Parliament Buildings.

The next day, (September 2nd, 1905), Mr. Bulyea, exercising the power and privileges given to him by The Alberta Act, called upon Mr. A. C. Rutherford, of Strathcona, leader of the Liberal party, to form a government. It was a cabinet or council of five members, as follows:

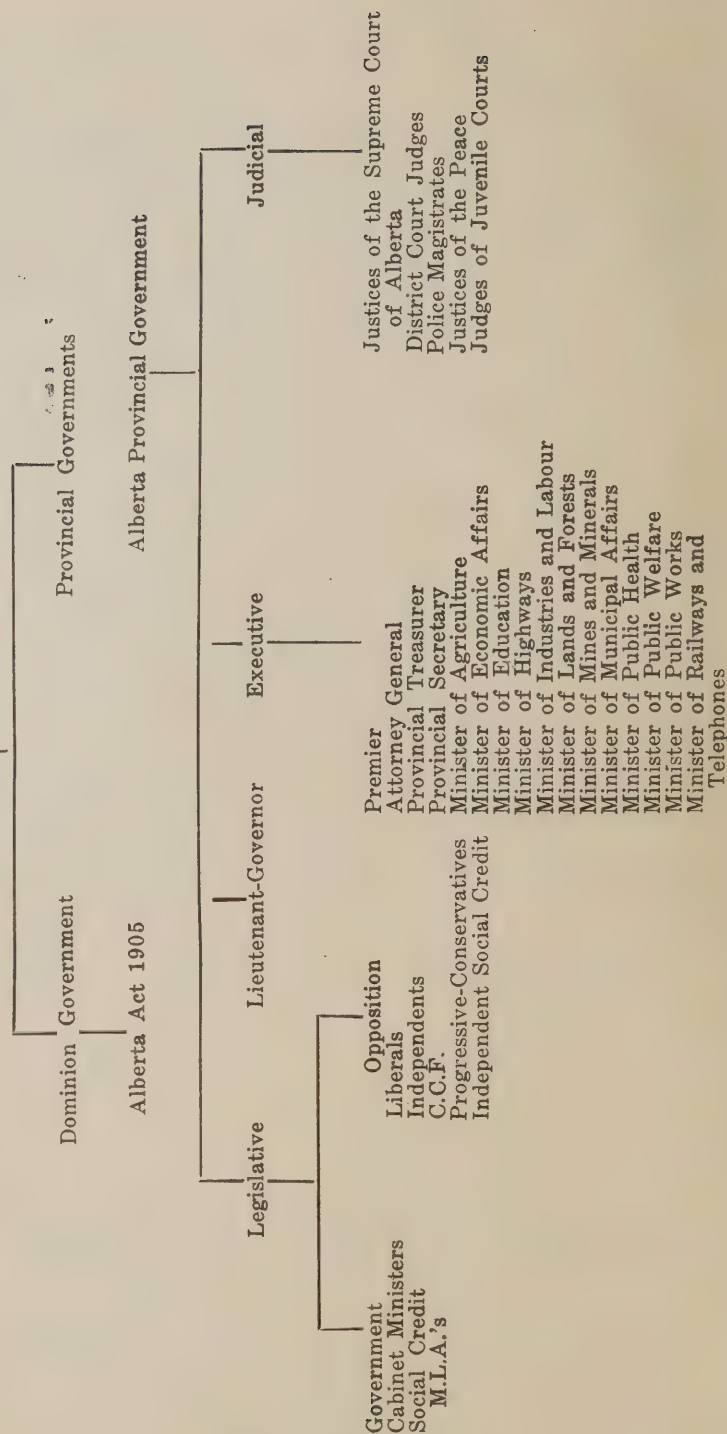
Premier	}Mr. A. C. Rutherford
Minister of Education		
Provincial Treasurer		
Attorney General		Mr. C. W. Cross
Minister of Public Works		Mr. W. H. Cushing
Minister of Agriculture	}Mr. W. T. Finlay
Provincial Secretary		
Minister Without Portfolio		Mr. L. G. DeVeber

Later that year an election was held and the Liberal party captured 22 of the 25 seats in the Legislative Assembly. The Rutherford government remained in power until the Premier resigned in 1910.

The Province of Alberta with an area of 255,285 square miles had at its birth a population of about 73,000 and an unknown wealth of undeveloped natural resources. By 1914 immigration had swelled the population to 373,000 and by 1951 to approximately 936,000. The young province has seen not only a tenfold increase in population. Modern industrial cities have made their appearance; large towns have

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

British Parliament—British North America Act—1867



sprung up; important oil fields and coal mines have been opened up; good roads link up our towns and cities; landing grounds and aerodromes have been erected and many churches and cathedrals have been built. Great material, social and cultural strides have been made during the short life of our province and with these advances have come all the problems and complexities of modern society.

Today our government is not a cabinet of five members with a small staff of perhaps one hundred civil servants: it has grown to meet the increasing demands of modern society.

1905

Premier.
Minister of Education.
Provincial Treasurer.
Attorney General.
Minister of Public Works.
Minister of Agriculture.
Minister without Portfolio.

Cabinet of 5 members.
Members of Legislative Assembly 25.
Civil Servants (approx.) 100.

1952

Premier.
Attorney General.
Provincial Treasurer.
Provincial Secretary.
Minister of Agriculture.
Minister of Economic Affairs.
Minister of Education.
Minister of Highways.
Minister of Industries and Labour.
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Minister of Mines and Minerals.
Minister of Municipal Affairs.
Minister of Public Health.
Minister of Public Welfare.
Minister of Public Works.
Minister of Railways and Telephones.
Cabinet of 11 members.
Members of Legislative Assembly 61.
Civil Servants (approx.) 5,800.

Electoral Districts

Our government is called a representative government because we govern ourselves by means of an elected representative whom we commonly refer to as our M.L.A. We elect a representative for a period of five years only, although the legislative assembly may be dissolved before the end of the five year term. At the end of five years or following the dissolution, there must be another election, when the voters can either send the same member back to the legislative assembly as their representative, or, if not satisfied, can elect another representative who is prepared to carry out their wishes. For the purpose of elections the Province is divided into electoral districts or constituencies with as nearly as possible the same number of voters in each division. The size of the electoral district therefore depends upon the density of the population. Large cities such as Edmonton and Calgary each send five members, while smaller cities such as Lethbridge, and rural areas of varying sizes, send one member to the legislative assembly. (See map at the back of book).

Turn to page 111 where there is a list of the electoral districts in Alberta, and the names of the members. Underline the name of your district and the name of your representative.

Who are the Voters or Electors?

Every man or woman who is a Canadian citizen, who has reached the age of 19 years and has lived in Alberta for twelve months and in the electoral district for the two months preceding the date on which election proceedings begin, is entitled to vote in the provincial elections unless he or she is—

1. a judge of the supreme or district courts,
2. an Indian, (providing he is drawing treaty money)
3. a person who has been disqualified by reason of corrupt practice,
4. a person in jail or prison undergoing punishment for a criminal offence,
5. a patient in a mental institute.

The People For Whom We Vote

The candidates who seek our votes in a provincial election must be 21 years old, British subjects and resident in Alberta. They usually belong to an organized political party such as the Conservative, Liberal, Social Credit, or Co-operative Commonwealth Federation party. Each party has its own ideas and methods of conducting the affairs of the Province. These are offered to the voters as the party platform.

Prior to the election, the political parties hold conventions in the electoral districts at which candidates are nominated to stand for election to the legislative assembly. The name of the candidate thus chosen is written on a nomination form, signed by four or more responsible citizens and sent to the Returning Officer of the Constituency fourteen days before election day, together with \$100. This money is returned to the candidate if he is elected or receives at least 20 per cent of the total number of first preference votes polled. Any four or more voters may nominate a candidate by signing before a Justice of the Peace or the Returning Officer a nomination form, with the consent of the candidate, and by depositing \$100. This deposit is required in order to dissuade those from seeking office who have little or no chance of being elected.

When the candidates have been nominated, the election campaign begins. The local newspapers, local political clubs and organizations all take a hand in broadcasting the platforms of the particular party they are interested in. In this political arena parties and candidates challenge each other as they lay their case before the public. The voter can tune in to political speeches, attend public meetings and read the newspapers and circulars. From these he should be able to find out what issues are at stake and judge the merits of each party and candidate. The intelligent voter is not duped by extravagant promises made by candidates who have neither the power nor the intention of carrying them out, nor is he flattered by the back-slapping and baby-kissing that is sometimes a part of the election campaign. Voting should be a purely intellectual process in which the voter exercises his power of judgment, and not an emotional process in which he gives way to

feelings. While in the smaller details there will never be a unanimous opinion, all Albertans should be united in their desire for an honest, democratic form of government.

Election Day in Alberta

In The Alberta Election Act we can find the regulations governing the provincial election. Not less than 34 nor more than 44 days before election day the Lieutenant-Governor signs an Order-in-Council which proclaims the election, names a returning officer for each district and sets the date for the nomination of candidates, and the date of election day, which is fourteen days after nomination day. The returning officer is placed in charge of all election proceedings in the electoral district. He sees that proclamations are posted announcing the place and time fixed for the nomination of candidates, the time and place of polling day, the boundaries of each sub-division, the time when and place where the election results will be announced. He divides the constituency into subdivisions for the convenience of the voters and appoints an election clerk and district returning officer for each subdivision. Two persons are appointed in every urban subdivision, and one in every rural subdivision, to make up a voters' list. These are called enumerators. Additions can be made to the list of voters right up until polling day.

At last the election day arrives. Polling stations have been set up in schools, empty stores, community halls, church basements, etc. Booths have been arranged in which the voter can mark his ballot privately (for we must remember that it is a secret ballot), and a ballot box, strongly made and fitted with a lock and key, provided. An election clerk is in charge. As each voter enters the polling place, his name is checked on the voters' list and he is given a ballot paper on which is printed in alphabetical order according to surnames, the names of the candidates, with their addresses and political affiliations. The voter must now find out how to mark the ballot paper. If a ballot paper is placed in the box incorrectly marked, then the vote is lost, for the ballot must be discarded. So the voter either studies the printed directions or asks the election clerk how to mark the ballot paper. The voter places a figure 1 within the white space containing the name of the candidate who is his first choice. He may then put the figure 2 against the name of the candidate who is his second choice and so on until he has filled up the ballot paper. The voter may, if he wishes, "plump" for one by putting the figure 1 against his choice and leaving the rest blank. This method of voting is called the single transferable vote.

When the polling place closes the count begins. The returning officer sorts out and adds up the first choices. If one of the candidates receives more than one half of the total of votes cast he is elected. Let us suppose that a total of 8,060 people have voted in a district, and Mr. Wilson receives 4,200 first choice votes. He is then duly elected. Or, if Mr. Wilson receives 4,030 votes and the other candidates together receive a total of 4,030 first choice votes, again Mr. Wilson is

elected. If no candidate gets a majority of first choice votes, then the candidate with the lowest number is excluded and his ballot papers are sorted according to the second choices. These figures are then added to those of the candidates still in the running. If there is still no candidate with the required majority, then the candidate with the lowest number of votes again drops out and his ballot papers are sorted and next choices are added to those of the candidates remaining in the contest. This process is repeated until a candidate obtains a majority and is elected. (A full explanation of this method of counting votes is set out in the appendix on page 113.)

Next day election results appear in the local papers. Headlines proclaim the victory or defeat of the various political parties. Within a few days we read the complete list of successful candidates. Generally, one party has a larger number of elected candidates than the others. This party is said to have got in with a majority. In the 1952 election the Social Credit party gained a majority, winning 52 of the 61 seats in the Legislative Assembly.

FORM OF BALLOT PAPER

BROWN, Joseph Thomas,
of the Village of
Liberal.

JOHNSON, Edward,
of Township....., Range....., West of
the....., Meridian.
Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

SMITH, William,
of the City of
Social Credit.

WILSON, Louis,
of the Post Office of.....
Independent.

HOW THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IS MADE UP

Relations Between the Provincial and the Dominion Governments

Although in this handbook we are concerned only with the work of our provincial government in Alberta, we must bear in mind that each of the other nine provinces in Canada has a similar government and that there is a central, Dominion government at Ottawa. In Canada, then, we have two parliamentary institutions, the Dominion government and the Provincial government. The British North America Act, which was passed by the British parliament in 1867, made Canada a Dominion, giving her a federal system of government similar to that of the United States of America. Only so far as our governmental system is federal does it resemble the American system. In other respects it follows the British system of government. Under a federal system, the function of government is carried on at two levels. The Dominion government, generally speaking, is authorized to look after state affairs which concern the country as a whole and the Provincial government is concerned with the welfare of the Province. The scope of each of these two governments is laid down in sections 91 and 92 of the B.N.A. Act. Canada is such a vast country that each province by its geographical position and climatic conditions has a diversity of economic problems which can only be solved locally. Then too there are social and cultural differences between various groups such as English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians which in a democratic country necessitate freedom in the management of local affairs. But Canada is no longer the pioneering country of 1867 when the B.N.A. Act was signed. She has become an industrialized country. Millions of acres of land have been broken and cultivated to produce grain, her natural resources have been developed, industries have been built up, and Canada is now active in world markets. Her population has increased. Today, after playing an important and honorable role in two World Wars, Canada stands a young, vigorous nation, and is recognized as such by the great nations of the world. These great changes which have taken place since 1867 were not anticipated in the B.N.A. Act. They have given rise to many perplexing problems which have been the subject of Dominion-Provincial conferences. For instance, during the economic depression which began in 1929, certain provinces suffered greatly by the slump. They, who were therefore in most need for social services to alleviate the distress caused by unemployment and low prices, were least able to provide these services. According to the provisions of the B.N.A. Act the provinces had the authority to supply social services and education, but only the Dominion had sufficient revenues to support these services. The Dominion government now makes annual grants of money to each province to meet the high cost of providing such services as health, welfare, technical education and pensions.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1867

Section 91

Legislative Authority of Parliament of Canada 91. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—

1. The Public Debt and Property:
2. The regulation of Trade and Commerce:
3. The raising of money by any mode or system of Taxation:
4. The borrowing of money on the Public Credit:
5. Postal Service:
6. The Census and Statistics:
7. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence:
8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada:
9. Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses and Sable Island:
10. Navigation and Shipping:
11. Quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of Marine Hospitals:
12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries:
13. Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign country, or between two Provinces:
14. Currency and Coinage:
15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the issue of Paper Money:
16. Savings Banks:
17. Weights and Measures:
18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes:
19. Interest:
20. Legal Tender:
21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency:
22. Patents of Invention and Discovery:
23. Copyrights:
24. Indians and Lands reserved for the Indians:
25. Naturalization and Aliens:
26. Marriage and Divorce:
27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters:
28. The establishment, maintenance, and management of Penitentiaries:
29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

And any matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of matters of a local or private nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1867

Section 92

Subjects of Exclusive Provincial Legislation 92. In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say:—

1. The amendment from time to time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant-Governor:
2. Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes:
3. The borrowing of money on the sole credit of the Province:
4. The establishment and tenure of Provincial Offices, and the appointment and payment of Provincial Officers:
5. The management and sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province, and of the timber and wood thereon:
6. The establishment, maintenance, and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the Province:
7. The establishment, maintenance, and management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions in and for the Provinces, other than Marine Hospitals:
8. Municipal Institutions in the Province:
9. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licenses, in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal purposes:
10. Local works and undertakings, other than such as are of the following classes:
 - (a) Lines of Steam and other Ships, Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, and other works and undertakings connecting the Province with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the Province:
 - (b) Lines of Steam Ships between the Provinces and any British or Foreign Country:
 - (c) Such works as, although wholly situate within the Province, are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more of the Provinces:
11. The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects:
12. The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province:
13. Property and civil rights in the Province:
14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance, and organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those Courts:
15. The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this Section:
16. Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province.

Dominion-Provincial Relations

In 1937 the Dominion government appointed a Royal Commission, afterwards called the Rowell-Sirois Commission (Mr. Rowell and Mr. Sirois were the two leading men on the Commission), to investigate Dominion-Provincial relations. A very thorough survey of Canadian economy, covering two and a half years, was made, and a report with certain recommendations made to the Dominion government. Canada was involved in World War II by the time the report was presented and in her united national effort to win the war Dominion-Provincial relations became a minor concern. Now that the war is over and each province is concerned with its post-war problems, the question of Dominion-Provincial relations is once more in the limelight. Solutions must be found for these difficulties if we are to have an effective democratic government in Canada.

The Organization of Our Government

The governing body of our Province has two branches:

1. The legislative, or law-making branch, which is made up of the elected representatives and the Lieutenant-Governor.
2. The Executive, or law-administering branch, which is composed of the Cabinet Ministers, who sit as the Executive Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is the representative of the Queen, and is the formal head of the government. He is appointed by the Dominion government for a term of five years. Although he is part of the legislative and the executive branches of our government, he takes no active part in our government but acts on the advice of his Executive Council. All orders-in-council must bear the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor, because our laws are made in the name of the Queen, who bears the title—Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Queen, Defender of the Faith. The opening passage of any Alberta Act reads: "Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, enacts as follows:"

The duties of the Lieutenant-Governor are:—

- (a) To act as ceremonial head of the government, performing the opening and proroguing ceremonies of the legislature and many other official duties throughout the province.
- (b) To act as the social head of the province giving leadership in such fields of endeavour as the arts, youth movements, charities, social services, etc. To entertain government officials and important visitors to Alberta.
- (c) To assent to all legislation passed by the provincial government or to reserve judgment and refer it to the Governor-General. (Up to the present only 65 Bills have been reserved out of the thousands that have been passed by the provincial governments.)



The Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, the Hon. J. J. Bowlen, reading the speech from the throne at the opening of the session.

The Premier and His Executive Council

At the conclusion of an election such as we have examined in the earlier pages of this handbook, the leader of the party elected with a majority is called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor to form a cabinet. This party leader becomes the Premier and is the real head of the Provincial Legislature. He chooses from amongst the elected members of his party a small group of persons with special ability who are prepared to work harmoniously with him. The Premier and his cabinet are the Executive Council. This Council is empowered by the legislative assembly to administer laws passed by this assembly.

The principal functions and duties of the executive council are:—

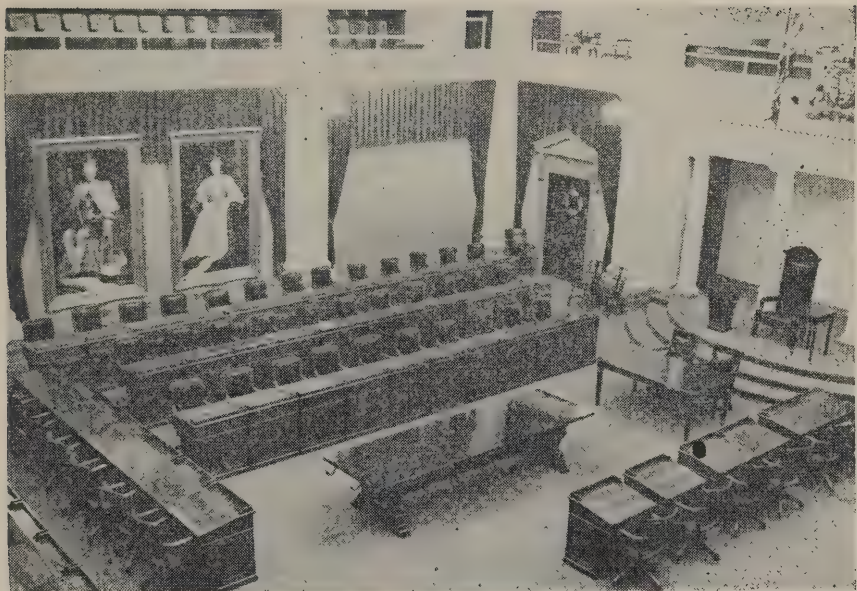
- (a) To give active leadership in forming a provincial policy on all matters concerning the province.
- (b) To carry out a wide variety of executive acts, usually by means of orders-in-council.
- (c) To supervise the work of the government departments. Each minister is the head of a department for which he is the spokesman.
- (d) To control the order of business of the legislative assembly.
- (e) To introduce all new legislation affecting public affairs. These are called Public Bills. The Premier writes the speech from the throne in which is outlined the business of the session.

The Legislative Assembly

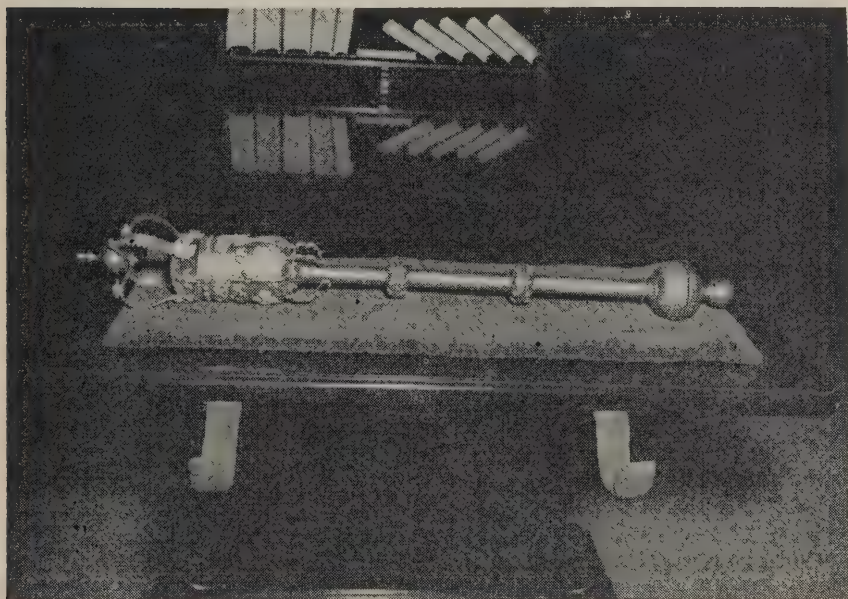
The Legislative Assembly consists of the 61 elected representatives voted into power by the citizens of the province.

The chief functions and duties of this assembly are:—

- (a) To speak for the people they represent on all matters that come before the Assembly.
- (b) To give or withhold its approval to legislation.
- (c) To supervise the work of the government by asking questions of the cabinet ministers and by examining financial statements, orders-in-council, departmental estimates, etc.



The legislative chamber in which members of the legislative assembly gather to make laws for the Province of Alberta.



The mace on the table in the legislative chamber symbolizing the authority of the assembly.

Sergeant
at Arms

Bar

Government Members

Government Members

The Opposition

Mace

Table
of
the
House

Premier
and
Cabinet Members

Government Members

Government Members

Clerk of
Assembly

Speaker

Seating Plan of the Alberta Legislative Assembly

HOW LAWS ARE MADE IN ALBERTA

Opening the House

In the month of February each year, the parliament building in Edmonton, which was chosen as the capital of the Province because of its central position, is the scene of an impressive ceremony. A guard of honour composed of members of local military, naval and air force units is drawn up outside of the building. The Lieutenant-Governor arrives in state dress accompanied by high ranking officers. The artillery fire a salute as the Queen's representative enters the building to open the session. In the legislative chamber the Lieutenant-Governor reads the speech from the throne which has been prepared for him by the Executive Council. This speech summarizes the business which the government intends to lay before the House during the session. Having delivered his speech the Lieutenant-Governor retires, leaving the Legislative Assembly to conduct the work in hand.

Let us glance for a moment at the Legislative Chamber. It is a lofty hall, surrounded on four sides by a gallery. At one end of the chamber is a raised platform, on which is seated in a dignified position a man wearing a black gown. He is the Speaker and is there to enforce the rules of parliamentary procedure. All discussion is addressed to the Speaker. In front of the Speaker in the centre of the Chamber is a long table. On this table is the mace, which is the symbol of authority of the Legislative Assembly. The Sergeant-at-Arms carries the mace before the Speaker when he enters the Chamber. It rests on the table while the House is in session and is removed when the Speaker leaves the Chamber. Chairs and desks line the two sides of the Chamber. Those on the Speaker's right are occupied by the Cabinet and its supporters, who are called the Government, while those on the left are members who belong to other parties and are called the Opposition. (See seating plan on opposite page.)

Procedure

Having listened to the speech from the throne, the members are formed into standing committees for the duration of the Session. These committees each deal with a particular subject such as Public Accounts, Agriculture, Municipal Law, Private Bills, etc. Then follows a debate on the speech from the throne.

The main business of the session centres around:—

1. The debate on the speech from the throne.
2. The budget speech delivered by the Provincial Treasurer, which involves the discussion of estimates for public works and services which the government intends to carry out during the year.
3. The reports from each of the Departments, given by the respective ministers during either the above debate or the budget speech.
4. The introduction of Bills which must pass through three readings before they are accepted and become law. This work is usually done by the committee of the whole House. For this committee

work the Speaker leaves the chair and the rules of parliamentary procedure are set aside and the bills are discussed clause by clause.

The public may at all times while the House is in session, sit in the Public Gallery of the Chamber and listen to the business under discussion.

The Cabinet—Department Heads

The executive branch of our government is divided into 15 Departments. These 15 Departments are directed by eleven ministers (see chart on page 10). The size of the Cabinet varies according to the wishes of the Premier. Sometimes the Cabinet contains members who have not been assigned to any particular Department but are employed on general duties. These are called Ministers without Portfolio. Unlike the other members of the Legislative Assembly who appear at the capital only for the duration of the session which usually lasts eight weeks, these Ministers are occupied the year round in their Departments or when meeting in a body as the Executive Council.

Each Department was brought into being by an Act which defines the duties and responsibilities of the Minister of the Department. We must note here that all laws when passed are assigned to a particular Department for administration. For example, all Acts concerning education are assigned to the Department of Education for administration. Let us suppose that a law was passed making the school-leaving age sixteen years. This would be an amendment to our School Attendance Act and the Minister of Education would be responsible through his Department for the enforcement of this new law.

The Cabinet is essentially a flexible organization. It changes to meet the requirements of the times. New Departments are created to serve new conditions and old ones no longer needed are abolished. Good examples of the growth of a Cabinet have been seen in Alberta in recent years. The Department of Lands and Mines was split into the Department of Mines and Minerals and the Department of Lands and Forests. Again in 1951, Highways were separated from the Department of Public Works, and a new Department of Highways was formed. In this way the government is able to meet the increasing volume of work necessitated by the rapid growth of our province.

The Civil Service

There is a certain uniformity in the organization of the Departments. Every one is headed by a Minister who assumes the title of "The Honourable." He is, as we have seen, appointed by the Premier and can be dismissed by him. He remains in office, then, only as long as his party is in power or until the Premier sees fit to replace him. In other words there is always a change of Ministry whenever a different party gets into power.

The Departments are divided into branches, divisions or commissions, each concerned with one particular aspect of the work of the Department. Every Department has a permanent staff of officials, experts, accountants and clerks who work under the Ministers. This body of permanent government employees is called the Civil Service. The chief permanent official is called the Deputy Minister and must be an expert and prominent man in his particular field. Thus our Deputy Minister of Education is a well-trained, experienced teacher and educationist who understands the educational needs of Alberta's students. Our Deputy Minister of Public Health is a doctor with many years of experience in Public Health services. The experts in each Department we shall meet as we examine the Departments one by one. The hiring of civil servants is done through the office of the Director of Personnel. He receives and files all applications, checks the qualifications of technicians and professionally trained men, grades and classifies certain employees, and generally looks after the efficiency and welfare of the civil servants.

DUTIES OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Function:	LEGISLATIVE	EXECUTIVE	JUDICIAL
	Making the Laws.	Carrying out the Laws.	Interpreting the Law.
Officials:	Lieutenant-Governor Legislative Assembly <div> <div>Cabinet</div> <div>M.L.A.'s</div> </div>	Lieutenant-Governor Premier—Cabinet Civil Service	Justices. Sheriffs. Police Magistrates. Justices of the Peace. Judges of Juvenile Courts.
Duties:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Passes public and private laws by a majority vote. 2. Imposes taxes and licenses within its power, and votes money for public works and services. 3. Forms Committees to discuss matters of Provincial interest. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Premier appoints heads of departments. 2. Each Minister through the offices of his department puts into practice Laws passed by the Legislative Assembly. 3. Departments collect taxes, license fees, etc., levied by the Legislative Assembly. 4. Ministers prepare new Bills and amend Acts for the approval of the Legislative Assembly. 5. As Executive Council, the Cabinet carries on the work of the Government by means of Orders signed by the Lieutenant-Governor. These are called Orders-in-Council. 6. Ministers or Deputies appoint officials to carry out the work of the Department. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Try criminal and civil cases in the Alberta Courts. 2. Deal with disputes over assessments or taxation. 3. Conduct Coroner's Courts. 4. Set up Boards of Arbitration. 5. Conduct Juvenile Courts.

HOW LAWS ARE ADMINISTERED IN ALBERTA

The Departments of Government

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Living as we do in an agricultural province whose soil produces millions of bushels of grain and millions of pounds of meat and other animal products for use at home or for shipment to foreign countries, every Albertan should know the importance of agriculture. Everyone should realize that from the soil comes the food which sustains the human race. Some food products, like wheat, rice, corn and vegetables, are consumed directly from the soil, while other plants like grass, clover, barley, oats, etc. are eaten by animals or insects which in turn provide food for human beings.

A large percentage of our provincial income is derived from farming. Our Department of Agriculture is one of the oldest departments. It was established in 1905 when the province was created. The object of the Department is to direct the agricultural industry of the Province. Its main function is to help the farmer utilize the soil and other resources so that all people may enjoy the highest standard of living. This is done through a number of branches. Each branch employs men or women who are trained for the various types of work which the Department carries on to develop and conserve the agricultural resources of the province and to assist farmers and homemakers in solving their problems.

The Chief Officials directing the work of this department are:

- Minister of Agriculture
- Deputy Minister of Agriculture
- Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture and
Superintendent of Schools of Agriculture
- Director of Agricultural Extension
- Field Crops Commissioner
- Live Stock Commissioner
- Director of Veterinary Services
- Dairy Commissioner
- Poultry Commissioner
- Provincial Apiarist
- Fur Farm Supervisor
- Superintendent, Provincial Horticultural Station, Brooks
- Principal, School of Agriculture, Vermilion
- Principal, School of Agriculture, Olds
- Principal, School of Agriculture, Fairview
- Director of Water Resources

The Field Crops Branch

This branch is divided for administrative purposes into four divisions as follows:

(1) **Crop Improvement:** This division endeavors to co-ordinate the efforts of all those concerned with better crops and cropping practices.

Information about crops and crop varieties is gathered and made available to farmers. Special emphasis is placed on greater use of forage crops on the farm in order to achieve a more balanced and permanent type of farming with a more stable farm income. The use of better seed is encouraged. In doing this, the Department often works through Agricultural Service Boards in Municipalities. Examples of this are:

- (a) **Grants in aid to seed cleaning plants** established by associations of farmers in municipalities. One-third of the cost borne by the Department, one-third by the Municipality and one-third by the Association.

Plants established	4
Under construction	2

- (b) **Seed Drill Surveys**—Approximately 3500 samples have been taken from farmers' seed drills in 3 years. Information obtained by analysis and grading of these samples has proved effective when used in promoting the cause of better seed.

(2) **Weed Control and Soil Conservation:** This division deals with weeds in organized Municipalities, through Agricultural Service Board, and in Local Improvement Districts through Weed Inspectors and Weed Supervisors. In all cases the aim is to help farmers to help themselves rather than one of enforcement.

Since soil conservation is largely a matter of good farming, it is promoted by demonstrations and other extension methods. Here again the cooperation of Agricultural Service Boards is enlisted.

(3) **Horticulture:** The horticultural work of the Branch is rapidly increasing in importance. The work of horticulturists throughout the province is co-ordinated and information regarding the growing of vegetables, small fruits and tree fruits is made available. A tree planting program with an objective of 100,000,000 trees in 25 years has been started. Under this program farmers are encouraged to plant trees, and a source of supply is being built up at the Provincial tree nursery near Edmonton and the Provincial Horticultural Station at Brooks. The Horticultural Station is also studying many horticultural problems and endeavoring to develop hardy fruits for the province.

(4) **Crop Protection:** This division deals with crop pests and diseases. Pests such as grasshoppers, wheat stem sawflies, wireworms, sweet clover weevils, lygus bugs on alfalfa and Colorado potato beetle all take a toll. In most cases the division simply supplies information with regard to prevention and control, but for grasshoppers an active control campaign is often necessary in the southern part of the province. Bait distribution centres are set up in cooperation with municipalities and the overall campaign is directed by the Division.

The Crop Protection division administers the Agricultural Pests Act. In so doing it directs the Provincial Program of Rat Control in our attempt to keep Alberta "Rat Free."

Coyotes, because they are livestock predators, must at times be

controlled. A Provincial policy involving the use of cyanide guns and other poisons if necessary is conducted by this division. The objective is to destroy coyotes where they are causing financial loss to farmers.

Live Stock Branch

The Live Stock Branch deals with all matters relating to the raising and production of live stock in the Province. Through a number of policies and services which provide assistance to farmers, efforts are made to induce farmers to use better live stock on their farms. Through the Live Stock Feeder Associations, assistance is given to obtain cattle and sheep which may be fed, fattened and marketed. The Live Stock Branch supervises The Stock Inspection Act and The Brand Act. These Acts are designed to protect the producers of live stock from those who might attempt to dispose of other persons' animals in their own name. The Stallion Enrolment Act is administered by the Live Stock Branch. Under this Act all stallions used for public service in the Province must be enrolled. The Branch is also responsible for the operation of all pound districts in areas outside the Municipalities and carries out the licensing and control of live stock dealers and wool dealers. Members of the Branch take an active part in general live stock extension work by cooperating closely with the extension programs carried on by the District Agriculturists and Schools of Agriculture.

The Dairy Branch

The Dairy Branch administers two Acts, one dealing with the manufacture of dairy products and the other with the operation of Frozen Food Locker Plants.

Through policies of licensing, inspection and instruction, these industries are promoted and developed on a sound basis designed to supply quality products.

The Dairymen's Act provides for the inspection of products and the methods of manufacture or processing, also the licensing of Dairy Manufacturing Plants.

Extension work is carried out in the form of short courses, radio addresses, meetings, field days and bulletins. Information is supplied to producers and manufacturers on the production of high quality dairy products. Statistics on the production and stocks of dairy products are assembled and released.

Inspectors located in various districts check shipments of milk and cream for grade test and weight. Plant sanitation and methods of manufacture are part of their instruction duties. Applicants for grading and testing licenses are examined. Samples of dairy products are collected for laboratory analysis. The issuing of Weight Certificates on Creamery Butter and Cheddar Cheese is also performed for the industry.

A Cow Testing and Herd recording service is provided which is designed to increase the milk production per cow.

The Dairy Branch Laboratory provides a complete Chemical and Bacteriological testing service for the industry. This service is designed to improve quality and eliminate defects causing economic loss.

The Dairy Cost Study and Farm Management service is provided to determine the cost of milk production, and direct attention to more economic methods of production.

The Frozen Food Locker Act provides for the licensing and control of operations for Frozen Food Locker Plants. Inspectors of the Branch check such items as temperatures, sanitation, wrapping, identification of parcels and records.

Poultry Branch

Alberta has the second largest poultry population in Canada, with approximately 10,000,000 birds. In 1950 there were 63 licensed commercial hatcheries and 167 registered egg grading stations, and the value of poultry products in the province was \$20,266,000.

The services of the poultry branch staff are available to all flock owners in selecting good stock for breeding purposes, and in giving information and instruction on efficient feeding and management practices.

Alberta, operating under the Dominion Hatchery Approval, approves and blood tests for pullorum disease all flocks supplying eggs to commercial hatcheries. Flock approval is one of the main activities of the Poultry Branch during fall and winter. At the present time there are 905 approved poultry flocks, containing 300,000 birds, and 100 approved turkey flocks, in Alberta.

Extension Service

Through carrying information to farm men and women, the Agricultural Extension Service aims to improve farm practices. This is being done by 43 District Agriculturists and 14 District Home Economists, trained workers in their respective fields. The following statistics show to some extent the work accomplished by the field staff in 1950:

Number of public meetings	4,400
Aggregate attendance	205,000
Farm and Home visits	24,000
Office interviews	48,000

In addition to the field staff, specialists in nutrition, home designing and agricultural engineering are located at headquarters.

Through the field staff and by other means, 225,000 bulletins covering the entire field of agriculture and homemaking were distributed in 1950.

A radio and Editorial Division provides for the giving of information over the air and in the press. Attached to the Science Service

Laboratory at Lethbridge is a Research Extension Officer, whose duty it is to publicize in non-technical language the objectives and findings of this laboratory. A Division of Agricultural Statistics compiles and distributes figures of production for the use of all the people of the province.

In the field of irrigation, a staff of surveyors and irrigation experts assist the farmers in irrigated areas, giving advice in the running of field ditches and in the preparing of land for the application of water.

The Master Farm Family Program, conducted by this Branch, aims to honor those farmers who have made an outstanding success of their calling. It is hoped that through such examples, others may be encouraged to do likewise.

Veterinary Services

The Veterinary Services Branch deals with the prevention, control and diagnosis of live stock diseases in the Province. Brucellosis, mastitis, mineral deficiencies, and hog diseases are examples of the subjects of a large number of addresses given each year at short courses, field days, and special meetings. Lectures in veterinary science are given at the University of Alberta and at the Schools of Agriculture.

A major part of the activities of the Veterinary Services Branch is the initiation of steps to set up Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Restricted Areas. In 1951 there were 18 of the former and 6 of the latter.

In 1949 a new \$100,000 veterinary laboratory for the diagnosis of animal and poultry diseases was set up in Edmonton. This is a busy institution, for in 1950, 7,619 specimens were examined and 28,887 tests for bovine brucellosis were made. In this same year, sufficient vaccine was distributed to vaccinate 46,300 calves. Disease investigations are made both in districts where there are no veterinarians and in districts where veterinarians request this service.

The Provincial Apiarist

The Provincial Apiarist or "bee man," promotes one of Alberta's important agricultural industries. Bees are necessary for cross pollinating the clovers when grown for seed. The honey crop averages about 5,000,000 pounds annually. This Branch is concerned mainly with the inspection of apiaries for the presence of Foul Brood and other bee diseases. It also carries on an extensive program of education and sends out information of value to the beekeepers.

The Provincial Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics

The Provincial Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics have been operated by the Department of Agriculture at Olds and Vermilion since 1913. In 1951 a new School of Agriculture and Home Economics was opened at Fairview to serve the needs of the Peace River district.

The Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics provide practical training in agriculture and home economics to prepare young men and young women for farming and for homemaking respectively.

The Schools operate from late October until early April, and the regular course consists of a first year and a second year. A special two-in-one course, extending throughout one winter only, is offered to students with a minimum of seventy high school credits. The minimum age for admission is sixteen years, and although there are no academic requirements for the regular course, it is desirable that students have at least a grade eight standing.

Each School consists of a modern, well-equipped dormitory and necessary classrooms, laboratories, shops, live stock pavilion, barns, etc. A farm is operated in association with each School to provide plant material and live stock for teaching purposes. The farm machinery is utilized for teaching, as well.

There are no tuition fees for residents of Alberta. The approximate yearly cost of attending a School of Agriculture is as follows:

Board and Room (approximately)	\$210.00
School fees	16.00
Text books, etc. (approximately)	12.00
Class projects material (approximately)	25.00
<hr/>	
Total (approximately).....	\$263.00

An important objective of the courses in both agriculture and home economics is to prepare young people for the duties of citizenship. To this end, considerable time, both within and without formal classes, is devoted to public speaking, social relationships, organized sport, students' council and other similar activities.

The object of the course in agriculture is to equip young men with practical knowledge necessary to solve farm problems. The course therefore includes plant husbandry, animal husbandry, farm mechanics (including carpentry and blacksmithing), farm management, poultry, dairying, etc. The course in science attempts to show the application of science in farming practices, and the course in English is designed to give the fundamentals of correct English usage, including public speaking.

The course in home economics is planned to train girls for homemaking, the most important vocation for women. The full course covers two winters, with the second year being a more advanced continuation of the first. The main fields of study are foods and nutrition, clothing and sewing and home management. Other subjects include handicrafts, home nursing, laundering and some instruction in horticulture. Students in the home economics course also study English and the application of science to the home. Special laboratories are provided for instruction in home economics, and a small apartment is

maintained at each School in which the school students practise preparing and serving meals.

The courses in agriculture and home economics not only provide valuable training in these particular subjects, but furnish students with experiences in living which will serve them well throughout their lives.

The Provincial Horticultural Station, Brooks

The Provincial Horticultural Station at Brooks has been expanded to include the propagation and multiplication of trees and shrubs for farm planting. Special emphasis is being placed on planting material that will provide beautification as well as wind protection. Shelterbelt trees and shrubs from Brooks will be distributed throughout the Province.

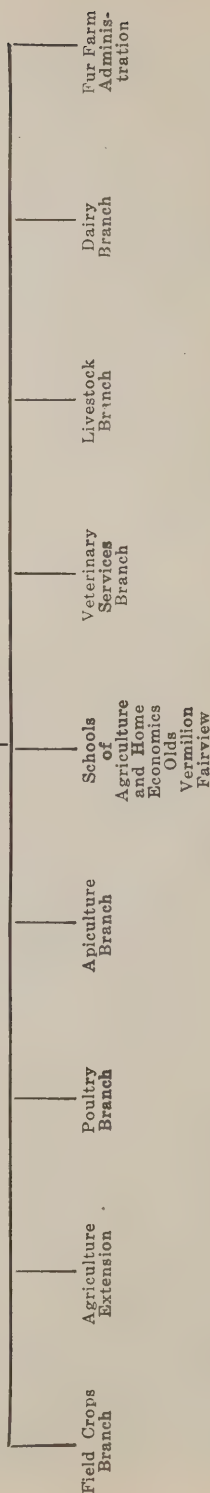
The Station also tests fruit and vegetable varieties for their adaptability to Alberta conditions. Demonstration fruit orchards are distributed throughout the Province to provide home owners with first-hand information on production methods and variety characteristics. Methods of processing fruits and vegetables and the suitability of varieties for this purpose are studied.



ORGANIZATION CHART—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MINISTER

Secretary to Department and Accountant General Office ——— DEPUTY MINISTER ——— Legislation ——— Water Resources and Irrigation



Junior Clubs

The Department of Agriculture conducts a Junior Club Program which is affiliated with the National Council of Boys' and Girls' Clubs and thus with the Clubs in other provinces. The main purpose of the Junior Clubs is to teach young farmers and homemakers proper methods of farming and home making. Boys and girls learn by doing. Clubs are directed by District Agriculturists and District Home Economists. The Junior Farm and Home Club Program includes such projects as beef feeding clubs, dairy calf clubs, swine clubs, poultry clubs, crop clubs, garden clubs and a number of home economic clubs. At the conclusion of the year's activities each club holds an achievement day, including judging contests, and in the fall of each year, teams are chosen from five projects to represent Alberta in the National Judging Contests held in Toronto.

Water Resources

All projects involving drainage, water storage or the construction of dams and canals for irrigation or water power must be approved by the Water Resources Office. Any person or group of persons who wish to divert water from streams or lakes submit an application supported by proper plans of their proposal. These applications are given a priority in the order in which they are filed and also precedence in the purpose for which the water is to be used. The order of precedence is as follows:

1. Domestic Use (by human beings and livestock)
2. Municipal Use (by cities and towns)
3. Industrial Use (by factories and steam plants)
4. Irrigation
5. Water Power
6. Other Purposes (Wildlife propagation etc.)

The geographical and climatic conditions of Alberta are so varied that the problems of the Water Resources Branch cover a vast range. In southern Alberta the major problem is one of building reservoirs and dams to husband the meagre water supply. In northern Alberta the accumulation of water on the earth's surface is regarded as a nuisance, and canals are built to drain the water to the nearest outlet.

In the southern part of the province there are fifteen irrigation districts. Of this number, eight could be called large projects, irrigating areas in excess of 10,000 acres, while the remainder are classed as small developments.

There are also many small schemes varying in extent from 5 acres to 1,000 acres. Some of these are simple projects to run flood water in the spring out on to hay meadows and others are elaborate pumping

schemes. An approximate summary of the areas involved in irrigation in Alberta are as follows:

In presently operated projects	789,000 acres
In projects under construction or immediate consideration	951,000 acres
In projects surveyed and determined to be feasible	35,000 acres
In projects surveyed but considered not feasible under present conditions of water supply and construction costs	148,000 acres
TOTAL	1,923,000 acres

The expenditure required to build large dams and canals is very great. The huge St. Mary dam which was completed in 1951 may cost \$7,000,000.00. It has been found that it is unfair to place all the burden of the cost of capital works directly on the land. The benefits from irrigation are so widespread that the senior governments recognize this and now assume the greater part of the expenditure involved.

In the northern part of the province there are two large drainage projects in the Holden and Daysland districts, and medium-sized projects at Morinville, Dickson, Viking and Cygnet Lake. In addition, there are innumerable small drainage schemes.

Another significant development in Northern Alberta has been the recent successful diversion of the Heart River into Winagami Lake near McLennan. This project is referred to as a multi-purpose scheme as it involves the storage of the entire flow of the Heart River for flood control, municipal water supply and possible hydro power.

Careful study is now being given to the development of additional water power on the Athabaska River. This river is regarded as our next best power stream because of the possibility of storing a vast amount of water in Lesser Slave Lake.

Another aspect of the use of water is the production of electricity by hydro-power stations. The major portion of Alberta is serviced with electrical power from this source. At the present time there are five hydro-power stations in Alberta, located at Kananaskis, Horseshoe, Ghost, and Cascade on the Bow River, and a high-head project at Spray Lakes, near Banff. The Water Resources Office, through the activities of its engineers, is constantly on the alert for potential sites for future hydro-power development.

Generally speaking, the Water Resources Office seeks to extend or control the use of water for the benefit of the general population of the province.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Department of the Attorney General is concerned with the legal aspects of government and with all matters in connection with the administration of justice in the Province. The Branches into which the work of the Department is divided are shown on the organization chart for the Department. The chief officials responsible for the legal and administrative responsibilities of the Department are:

Attorney General
Deputy Attorney General, Collector of Succession
Duties and King's Proctor.
Legislative Counsel
Solicitors
Secretary to the Department
Inspector of Legal Offices
Public Trustee
Registrar, Land Titles Office, Edmonton
Registrar, Land Titles Office, Calgary
Chief Coroner
Inspector of Gaols.

The Attorney General

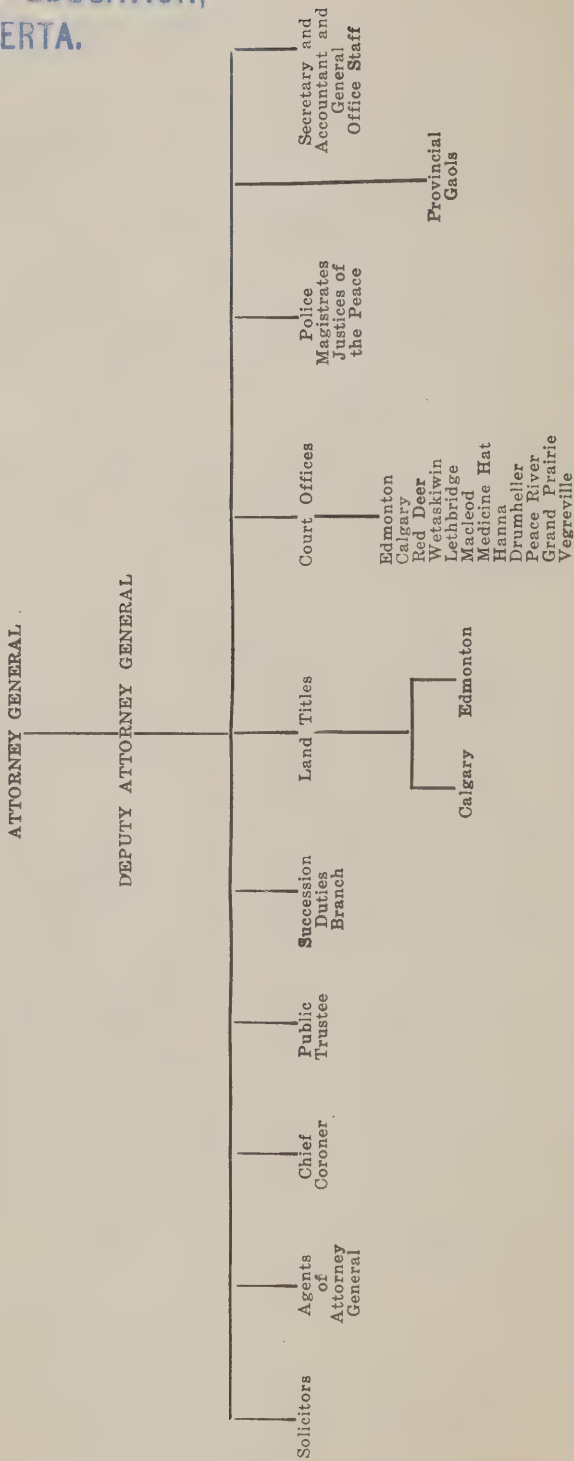
The word "attorney" means one legally appointed to act for another. The Attorney General is a legal officer of the state who has been empowered to act in all cases in which the Province is a party. He is the legal advisor of the Lieutenant-Governor and the heads of the government departments, and is required to see that the administration of public affairs in the Province is in accordance with the law. He has the superintendence of all matters in connection with the administration of justice in the Province and is required to advise upon the legislative Acts and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, and generally to advise the Crown upon all matters of law referred to him by the Crown. The Attorney General is also responsible for the administration of The Alberta Police Act. The policing of some cities and towns is done by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by arrangement with the Dominion Government and the Attorney General. By agreement with the Dominion in 1932, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police undertook the duty of policing the Province of Alberta and took over the duties and service previously performed by the Alberta Provincial Police. The Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in carrying out the agreement, acts under the direction of the Attorney General, except where Federal Statutes or Federal Police Duties are concerned.

Alberta Courts

Although all judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta and the District Courts are appointed by the Dominion Government, the maintenance of the provincial courts and administration of justice in the Province, the arrangements for court sittings and the collection of fines, are the responsibility of the Attorney General's Department,

EXAMINATIONS BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

ORGANIZATION CHART FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



as is the appointment of sheriffs, justices of peace, coroners, commissioners for oaths, magistrates and court reporters. Alberta is divided into ten judicial districts and two sub-judicial districts (see organization chart), where regular sittings of Supreme and District Courts are arranged for by the Department.

The Public Trustee

The Public Trustee is a government official with legal training who looks after the estates of infants and persons who are deceased, missing, insane, serving a term of imprisonment, or who for any other reason are incapable of looking after their own affairs. The Public Trustee receives official notice concerning the estates of the persons classified above and in their interest and for their protection he takes charge of their estates until they are properly disposed of or the persons concerned are able to take over again.

Land Titles Offices

In the Land Titles Offices at Edmonton and Calgary the ownership of every piece of land in the province is recorded according to a system known as the Torrens system of land registration. In some of the eastern provinces and in many other countries where this system is not in use, a person who records or registers his ownership of land in a similar public office can only do so for the purpose of signifying that he claims to be the rightful owner; other persons may still dispute his claim, and if someone does so, a lawsuit is usually necessary to settle the question. Under the Torrens system, however, no ownership of land is considered to be legal unless it is recorded in the Land Titles Office, and once ownership is so recorded no one else may dispute it.

The Land Titles Office issues to each registered owner a numbered document called a certificate of title which bears his full name and clearly describes the land he owns. If an owner borrows money from a mortgage company or incurs any other form of indebtedness for which his land serves as security, the mortgagee or other creditor must register his claim by having it endorsed on the copy of the owner's certificate which is kept in the Land Titles Office; otherwise the claim has no legal standing. If an owner sells his land to another person, he signs a document called a transfer, which describes the land and states the purchase price and the name of the purchaser, and he delivers this with his certificate to the purchaser. When the purchaser registers the transfer in the Land Titles Office, the former owner's certificate is cancelled and a new certificate is issued to the new owner.

The extensive exploration for oil in Alberta draws attention to the fact that separate titles may be held to the minerals and surface rights on a piece of land.

This system of land registration has the advantage that in return for payment of a comparatively small registration fee, every owner may get a government-guaranteed title to his land. He thus avoids the risk of expensive lawsuits which occur so frequently elsewhere where no such guarantee is given and where the ownership of land is less certain and more open to dispute.

COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

1. The Supreme Court of Alberta

- (a) Appellate Division. This court hears appeals from other Alberta courts and from (b).
- (b) Trial Division. Sittings in this division are held at specified points at least twice a year, for the trial of important cases, both civil and criminal.

2. District Courts

These courts try lesser cases, both civil and criminal, such as debts or claims for damages not exceeding \$1,000.00, and have jurisdiction in all non-contentious probate or administration matters.

3. Special Courts

These deal with bankruptcy cases, disputes over assessments or taxation, cases involving corruption or improper procedure in elections, etc.

4. Magistrates' and Justices' Courts

These courts try persons accused of minor offences, petty thefts, traffic violations or violations of other Provincial Statutes. They also give a preliminary hearing to persons accused of major crimes, and if there is sufficient evidence, send them for trial to a higher court; and concurrent with the regular civil courts have jurisdiction in questions of wage claims not exceeding two months, unlawful dismissal or unlawful leaving of employment. Magistrates have jurisdiction in small debt actions where the amount involved does not exceed \$100.00.

5. Coroner's Courts

These conduct "inquests" to investigate cases of death where the cause or the responsibility is uncertain.

6. Administrative Boards

These include such Dominion boards as the Board of Transportation and such Provincial boards as the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Board of Public Utility Commissioners. They are not courts, properly speaking, but have power to settle a wide range of cases within their spheres of authority.

7. Boards of Arbitration

These attempt to reach settlement by compromise and arbitration, and their decision may by agreement exclude any reference or appeal to the ordinary courts.

8. Military Courts and Boards of Inquiry

These are conducted by the military authorities and deal with cases involving breaches of army discipline.

9. Juvenile Courts

When these courts are set up, they have a special jurisdiction under Dominion Statute (The Juvenile Delinquents Act) and Provincial Statutes (The Child Welfare Act and The Juvenile Offenders Act).

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

A new arm of government, the Department of Economic Affairs, was established at a regular session of the Legislature of Alberta in 1945. The functions of the Department, according to the authorizing Act are —“to further and encourage orderly industrial, economic, cultural and social development for the betterment of the people of the Province in accordance with the principles and requirements of a democracy.”

The chief concern of the Department is to initiate and further proposals for the development of the Provincial economy, to serve as a co-ordinating agency for all departments of Government and to administer several statutes since assigned to it.

To expedite this work the Department has been organized into a number of branches, each concerned with a particular and special duty to ensure the utmost service.

Divisions of the Department at present are as follows:

- Minister's Office.
- General Office.
- Industrial Development and Economic Research Branch.
- Publicity Bureau.
- Cultural Activities Branch.
- Film and Photographic Branch.
- Immigration Branch.
- Travel Bureau.
- Southern Area Office.
- Office of the Agent General, London, England.
- Rental Control Board.
- Geographic Board of Alberta.

General Office

The General Office, under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Minister, administers the responsibilities of the Department coordinating the activities of the various branches.

Cultural Activities

Cultural activities in the Province and administrative detail of the several cultural activity boards, art, drama, music, etc., are dealt with by the Cultural Activities Branch. Under the supervision of a Co-ordinator, this Branch assists in stimulating interest in the fine arts in particular and recreation generally.

Publicity Bureau

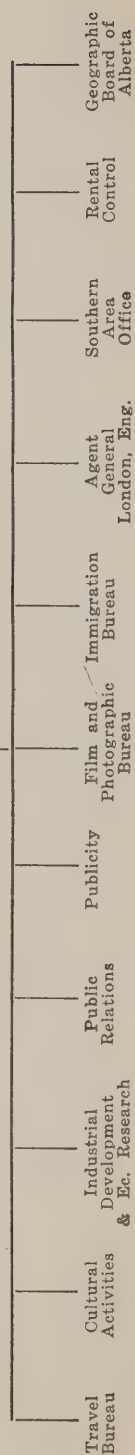
Material, news or feature, prepared to publicize Alberta, is dealt with by the Publicity Bureau. Release of articles of a general nature, stories dealing with specific phases of the Provincial economy and pertinent news items is one of the chief responsibilities of the Director of Publicity. Most of the advertising for all departments of the Government is handled by the Publicity Bureau. In addition the Bureau

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

MINISTER

DEPUTY MINISTER

SECRETARY TO DEPARTMENT AND ACCOUNTANT



operates an Information and Clipping Service providing all departments with up-to-date information concerning the Province as it appears in the press.

Industrial Development

The Industrial Development and Economic Research Branch is responsible for encouraging industrial development, advising on technical problems relating to industry establishing in Alberta, the conduct of comprehensive surveys designed to determine the opportunities for new industries within the Province and encouragement of local business.

Immigration

The welfare of immigrants arriving in Alberta is the concern of the Immigration Branch. The Branch must carefully screen applicants to ensure the immigration of suitable persons to lay the foundations for new industries, bring technical skill and experience needed in industrial development and enrich the economic and cultural life of the Province. In order to achieve this the Branch works in close harmony with Alberta House, London, England.

Public Relations

The duty of the Public Relations Office, which is attached to the General Office of the Department, is to establish and maintain good relations between the public and the various departments of the government. Towards this end the Public Relations Officer assists in arrangements for meetings and conventions of interest to one or more departments and represents the Province at such functions.

Travel Bureau

The Alberta Travel Bureau, through a wide variety of media, promotes interest in Alberta's tourist attractions in the local, national and international fields. Colorful pamphlets depicting the scenic highlights of the Province are distributed each year and specific information is forwarded in reply to requests. A Field Supervisor works on a full-time basis lecturing and showing films in Canada and the United States.

Films and Photographs

Pictorial matter to illustrate newspaper and magazine articles and photographs for travel agencies and steamship lines are provided by the Film and Photographic Branch. The Government photographic laboratory is being highly developed and equipped to handle all phases of film processing, either still, or motion pictures, in black and white or color.

Agent General

To handle Alberta business in the United Kingdom the Government maintains an Agent General in London, England, with head-

quarters at Alberta House. This branch of the Service is also under the purview of the Department of Economic Affairs. Particular concern of the Agent General's Office, apart from industrial development, is immigration. Acting on advice of the Immigration Branch in Edmonton, Alberta House makes final selection of applicants for immigration to the Province. Dissemination of literature and general and specific information about Alberta also is a responsibility of the Agent General.

Rental Control Board

The Rental Control Board, maintaining offices in both Edmonton and Calgary, administers The Rental Control Act. The purpose of the Board is to arbitrate any disagreements which landlords and tenants are unable to settle themselves. Board hearings are held at Edmonton and Calgary and various other centres throughout the Province.

Every encouragement is given to both landlord and tenant to settle disagreements themselves, but when all efforts fail, a decision is then made by the Board.

Geographic Board of Alberta

The Geographic Board of Alberta, comprising five members, was established in 1946.

The function of the Board is to deal with all questions relating to geographical names within the Province. The members work in close cooperation with residents in the communities concerned and the members of the Canadian Board on Geographical Names, in such matters as the simplification of names, choosing between various spellings of the same name and selecting new names.

The Department of Economic Affairs is represented in southern Alberta by the Southern Area Office, situated in Calgary.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Department of Education was created in 1905, when Alberta became a province. The premier himself was the first Minister of Education. In those pioneering days the little red school house took care of most of our school instruction. Since those times Alberta has developed a modern, progressive educational system, capable of meeting the educational requirements of our youth from the primary grade to post-graduate university work. Education has assumed a position of great importance in the Province, and the public is willing to spend large sums of money to build and maintain our schools and colleges because they realize that democracy can thrive and succeed only amongst people who understand the full responsibilities of citizenship. The Department of Education has grown to meet the demands of our advanced educational system. The **chief officials** are:—

Minister of Education.

Deputy Minister of Education.

Chief Superintendent of Schools.

Director of School Administration.

Assistant Director of School Administration.

Director of Curriculum.

Associate Director of Curriculum.

High School Inspectors.

Supervisor of Teacher-Service Bureau.

Supervisor of Guidance.

Registrar.

Superintendents.

Director of Correspondence School.

Manager of School-Book Branch.

Supervisor of Industrial Arts.

Supervisor of Home Economics.

Supervisor of Audio-Visual Aids.

Coordinator of School Broadcasts.

Supervisor of Examinations.

General Regulations

The Minister of Education, with an advisory staff of educationists and teachers, designs the general framework of education in Alberta

and determines how much the Provincial Government must contribute towards the cost of this educational program. The legislation governing education is contained in The School Act and The Department of Education Act. From time to time amendments are made to those Acts as changes in the school system are made necessary to meet the changing conditions of the times. In addition to the school laws there are regulations issued by the Department of Education to teachers, dealing with the administration of the school work.

The Program of Studies

No builder attempts to build without a plan; no general goes into battle without a plan, carefully worked out to the smallest detail; our educational system needs the same careful planning. The program of studies, compiled by the Director of Curriculum lays down for the guidance of pupil and teacher the general directions governing the school work. Here we find listed the subjects taught in each grade, and the aims and objectives of each course; lists of text books and bulletins carefully chosen to give the maximum assistance to pupil and teacher; regulations concerning pupil registration, promotion, certification and examinations.

School Supervision

Under the Chief Superintendent of Schools is a staff of High School Inspectors, Supervisors of Special Subjects and Superintendents of School Divisions who visit the schools in the Province as representatives of the Department of Education. Their work is to see that high standards of instruction and education are maintained and that the general regulations for the administration of schools are carried out. They are concerned not only with every phase of classroom work as it affects pupil and teacher, but also with school equipment, buildings, finances, etc., and are qualified to advise school trustees on all matters concerning the conduct and improvement of schools.

The five High School Inspectors supervise instruction in grades nine to twelve.

Superintendents of School Divisions and Counties

In recent years most of our rural school districts have been organized into larger school divisions and counties of between sixty and

eighty school districts. We cannot undertake to enumerate the many advantages of this new organization here. To each Division the Department of Education assigns a superintendent whose job it is to visit schools, advise school trustees, assist teachers, interpret law governing education in Alberta and generally look after the welfare of his Division. There are now fifty-six Divisions and two Counties in the Province.

Supervisors of Special subjects supervise instruction in Home Economics, General Shop and Guidance in all schools where these courses are given. As specialists they can advise on the latest and best shop methods and classroom practice and on technical and mechanical equipment.

Teacher Education and Certification

Teacher training has recently undergone a number of important changes. The familiar term, "Normal School" has disappeared. Our Normal Schools have become part of the University of Alberta under the Faculty of Education, operating in Edmonton in the Faculty of Education building, which is the former Normal School, and in the former Calgary Normal School where a limited teacher training program is offered. A Board of Teacher Education and Certification, including members of the Department of Education, and representatives from the University, the Alberta Teachers' Association and the Alberta School Trustees' Association has been set up to advise the Minister. The Chief Superintendent of Schools is the chairman and the Registrar is the secretary of this Board.

Teachers now train for two years in order to qualify for a permanent certificate to teach in the elementary and intermediate schools. For a high school certificate, three years of training are required. At the end of a four-year course the candidate receives a Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) degree.

Teacher certificates are issued from the office of the Registrar who keeps a record of all persons teaching in Alberta schools.

School Administration

The Director of School Administration, assisted by an Assistant Director, a Field Administrative Officer, a Technical Advisor (Architect), an Inspector of School Buildings and the head of the Debenture Section works directly with School Boards on matters of school ad-

ministration including interpretation of school legislation, checking of budgets and financial statements, supervision of divisional offices, school building plans and construction, preparation and sale of debentures, school district boundaries adjustments and new organizations, general statistics and grants other than those set by the approved schedules.

Examinations Branch

Examinations Boards with working committees set our Grade IX and Grade XII examinations and appoint sub-examiners to mark the examination papers. The Examinations Branch, under the Associate Director of Curriculum, working with these Boards is responsible for the printing, distribution and collection of examination papers and the recording of marks. The school credits of all high school pupils are filed with this Branch, which issues the school diplomas.

Audio-Visual Aids (Film Materials)

The Audio-Visual Aids Branch has built up a large library of sound films, silent films, filmstrips and 2 x 2 kodachrome slides in a wide variety of topics in the curriculum. These are available without charge, (other than transportation) for use in the classrooms of any school in the province. Catalogues and other printed material containing classified and descriptive lists, regulations, and other information may be obtained from the Audio-Visual Aids Branch.

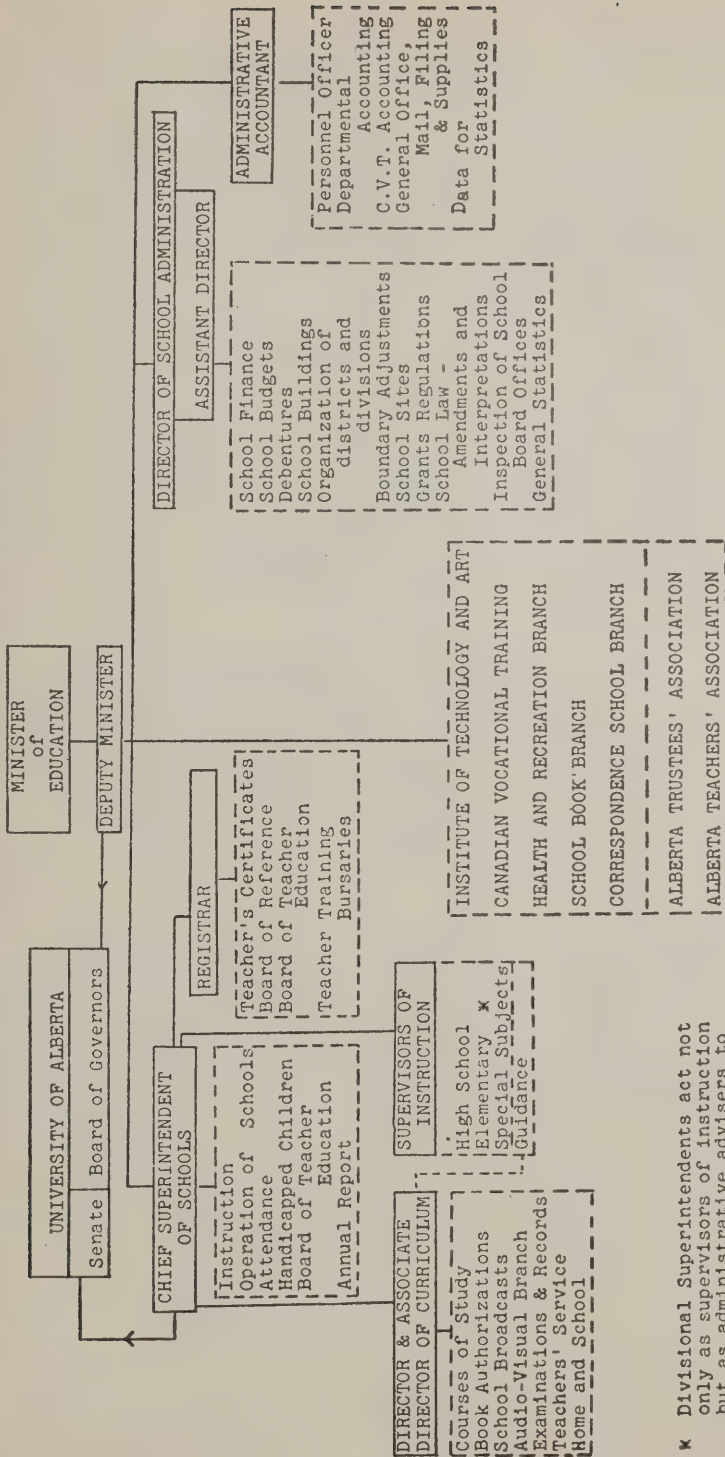
The Teacher-Service Bureau

The Teacher-Service Bureau is a relatively new section of the Department of Education. Its purpose is to assist teachers and students in the classroom. For that reason a number of useful bulletins on enterprise, social studies, health and community economics have been prepared for use in Alberta classrooms. The course of studies for Grades I-VI is revised and kept up to date. New books are examined and frequently recommended for use in various courses. Teachers and pupils may apply to this bureau for assistance or advice on matters pertaining to classroom materials.

School Broadcasts

The School Broadcasts Branch of the Department functions under the Curriculum Branch. The Co-ordinator of School Broadcasts and the Script Editor oversee the planning and preparing of programs which are broadcast in two periods a day to listening schools as well as to pupils of the Correspondence School Branch. This audience has grown rapidly in the last few years, to the point where in 1951 over fifty per cent of all rooms up to Grade Nine are following one or more of the series. The broadcasts dealing with literature, history, current events, speech, music, oral French, stories and guidance, are drawn from the curriculum requirements for those subjects and are closely fitted in with classroom needs. Teachers' guides which enable the teacher to prepare his class

ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



* Divisional Superintendents act not only as supervisors of instruction but as administrative advisers to divisional school boards.

for the programs are published. In speech, music and oral French, student guides are also made available for greater efficiency in using the broadcasts.

In addition to the series presented within Alberta, the Branch shares in the planning and preparation of several series heard throughout the four western provinces and the dominion as a whole. To do this, representatives attend the Western Regional Conference and the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting which meet once a year.

The School Book Branch

This huge book-shop is operated by the Department for the benefit of Alberta's pupils and teachers. The School-Book Branch is a central agency for all school books coming into the Province. The manager publishes a price list annually which standardizes the price of school books throughout the Province. These prices are set as low as operating costs will allow. The School-Book Branch does not aim to produce revenue for the Province; its aim is to give an economical and efficient service to the public.

Educational Services

The Education of Deaf and Blind Children.

The Chief Superintendent of Schools makes all the necessary arrangements for the education of our deaf and blind children. Since there are no schools for the deaf and blind in Alberta, these children are sent, chiefly at the expense of the Province, to special schools in other parts of Canada where they receive training which enables them to enjoy a fuller and more useful life in spite of their affliction.

Canadian Vocational Training

This branch of the Department of Education is organized to undertake certain vocational training by agreement with the Federal Government which shares the cost. Training centres are operated in Calgary and Edmonton, and use is also made of the facilities of The Institute of Technology and Art, some private schools, and "Training on the Job." Canadian Vocational Training also operates the Training School for Nursing Aides.

The major trades and skills in which vocational training is available at present are: all building trades, motor mechanics, machine shop work, watch repair, commercial subjects and aircraft sheet metal. Training in other less common trades is also given.

At present trainees include apprentices, military personnel, defence workers, unemployed persons (including the handicapped), dairy workers, and others who are eligible.

Grants and/or loans are also made to able university students and nurses-in-training to assist them in completing their professional training.

The Health and Recreation Branch of Canadian Vocational Training is another important activity, carried on in conjunction with the Federal Government. It promotes physical recreation by operating leadership training and coaching schools where leaders are trained to conduct community and school recreation activities. A playground leaders' short course is held annually to assist communities in the development and continuance of summer recreation programs. To assist in the training of leaders, this Branch gives communities financial support by means of direct payment to certificated leaders for approved recreation leadership services. Assistance is also given in the purchase of physical recreation equipment. During 1950-51, 194 qualified Leaders in 73 communities conducted 11,806 approved class sessions.

The Correspondence School Branch

The Correspondence School Branch makes it possible for children, youths, and adults who cannot attend school to continue their education through elementary and high school grades. This Branch, which was established in 1924—28 years ago—has helped tens of thousands of persons to extend their education.

In recent years the services of the Branch have been used in attempting to meet the serious problem which arose out of a marked shortage of qualified teachers. Lesson material is provided to every pupil who attends a school which operates under the supervision of a person who does not hold full teacher qualifications. The lessons completed by the pupils are sent by the supervisor to the Correspondence School Branch to be corrected.

The net pupil and student enrolment at June 30, 1951, was as follows:

Elementary (Grade I-VI)	2,891
Junior High School (Grades VII-IX)	620
Senior High School (Grades X-XII)	3,143
	<hr/>
Total net enrolment, June 30, 1951	6,654

Of this number about 2,800 pupils of Grades I to VIII are attending schools supervised by non-professional persons. It is confidently hoped that this number will be speedily reduced.

It should be noted, however, that the Correspondence School Branch will continue to provide educational opportunities each year to 4,000 or 5,000 children who, for one reason or another cannot attend school, and to older persons who do not wish to return to the classroom.

The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art

This Provincial Technical School in Calgary is under the direction of the Department of Education. Students of 16 years or over, both boys and girls, may receive a thorough training in numerous trades and crafts at the day or evening classes; certain courses are

also given by correspondence. The length of the courses ranges from a few months to two years and relatively small fees are charged for these courses. The school begins early in September and concludes towards the end of June. All students interested in technical training can obtain information about the courses offered and the regulations governing admission to classes from the Principal of the Institute.

The University of Alberta

The University has its own governing bodies, the Board of Governors and the Senate, which direct the affairs of the University. The Deputy Minister of Education is a member of the Board of Governors and the Chief Superintendent of Schools is a member of the Senate.

Other Educational Associations

The Department is directly or indirectly linked up with various educational associations which have been organized in the Province to assist the cause of education. The Home and School Association brings the parent and the teacher together for the sympathetic discussion of child problems and child education. The Alberta Teachers' Association and the Alberta School Trustees' Association work with the Department where their particular interests are concerned.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

History and Organization of the Department of Public Health

In March, 1906, the first Public Health Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature. It provided for the creation of the Provincial Board of Health consisting of five members, with full authority and responsibility for administering the health laws of the Province. By this Act the Province was divided into Health Districts, and a Board of Health was constituted in each District under the supervision of the Provincial Board of Health. The first Provincial Board was appointed in 1907, and was composed of the following members: Dr. J. D. Lafferty, Dr. F. H. Mewburn, Dr. C. N. Cobbett, Dr. L. E. W. Irving, and Mr. R. B. Owens.

The Public Health Act of 1907, was repealed in 1910, and a new Act passed. The new Act gave the Provincial Board power to draft Regulations covering the activities of the Public Health Branch. From 1905 to 1918, Public Health was a Branch of the Department of Agriculture; from January 1918 to August 1918, a Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary; and from 1918 to 1919, a Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs.

During the 1919 session of the Legislature, the Department of Public Health Act was passed, by which the Department of Public Health was created and was given authority and responsibility for administering all the Statutes of the Government relating to health.

The officials of the Department of Public Health in November, 1951, were as follows:

Minister of Health;

Deputy Minister of Health;

Director, Division of Communicable Diseases and Director,

Rural Health Units;

Director of Hospital and Medical Services;

Director of the Division of Social Hygiene;

Director, Mental Health Division;

Director, Cancer Services;

Provincial Sanitary Engineer and Director of the

Division of Sanitary Engineering;

Director, Public Health Nursing Division;

Medical Superintendent, and Director of the Division of

Tuberculosis Control;

Director, Division of Entomology;

Provincial Bacteriologist and Director of Provincial Laboratory;

Director, Division of Health Education;

Supervisor, Division of Municipal Hospitals;

Chairman, Eugenics Board for the Province of Alberta;

Deputy Registrar General, Bureau of Vital Statistics;

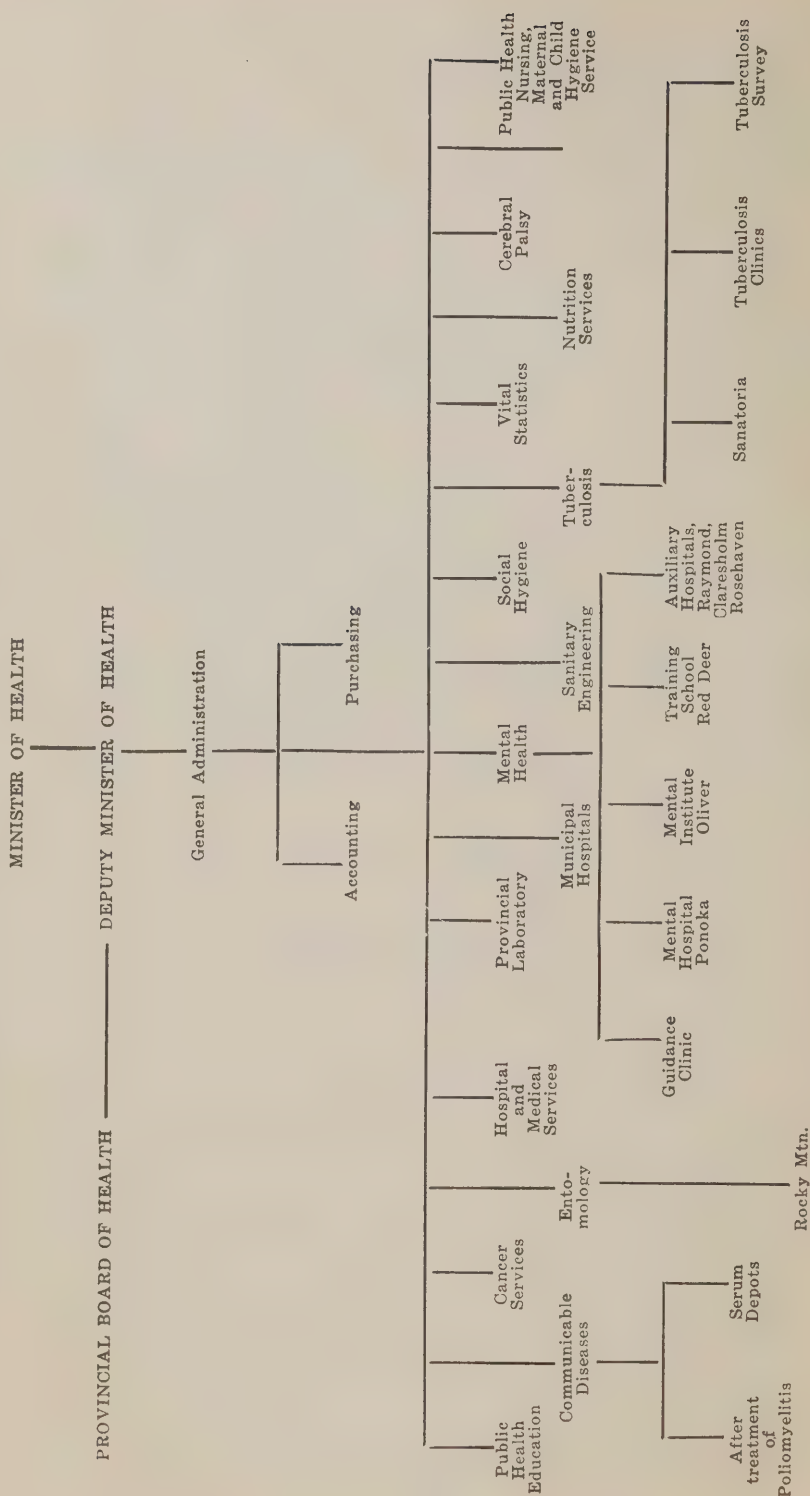
Secretary of the Department of Public Health;

Public Health Nutritionist;

Director, Cerebral Palsy Clinic;

Director, Rheumatoid and Arthritis Clinic.

DIVISIONAL ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



Our Provincial Department of Public Health in Action

The health of a nation is a primary consideration in the welfare of the people. The attainment of the highest standard of national health is a dominant national objective. In accordance with these aims our Provincial Department of Public Health strives to maintain and develop a high standard of physical fitness and health in Alberta.

Vital Statistics

Vital Statistics sometimes referred to as the bookkeeping of public health, form the basis of all intelligent public health work. It was not until about two and a half centuries ago, when vital statistics were first collected and tabulated on a national scale, particularly in Great Britain and Sweden, that any real progress was made in arresting the devastating onslaught of disease. The statistics of that period presented a picture of sickness, distress and death, that awakened a consciousness of the seriousness and economic waste caused by preventable disease. Reliable vital statistics are absolutely essential as a basis of public health work.

The Registrar General for the Province is the Deputy Minister of Health and the Deputy Registrar General is the Director of the Division of Vital Statistics. In every District there is a local Registrar, who is usually the Postmaster, with whom all births, marriages and deaths occurring within his District must be registered. The Vital Statistics Act requires that the registration of births shall be made within one month; marriages within three days; and deaths within twenty-four hours and before the burial takes place.

The Division of Vital Statistics collects, arranges and tabulates all statistics of births, marriages, divorces and deaths occurring within the Province and publishes them in an annual report.

Division of Hospital and Medical Services

This Division administers the following acts: Approved Hospitals Act, Maternity Act, Private Hospitals Act, 1947 Amendment to the Bureau of Public Welfare Act and Nursing Aides Act. Under the authority of these acts the duties of the Division include payment of hospital and hospitalization grants to one hundred approved hospitals in the Province, administration and payment of the Municipality Hospitalization Grant, supervision of pensioners' hospital and medical services, compilation of hospital statistics and the preparation of construction grant projects for the approval of the Minister of Health and Dominion Government.

The Director of the Division is also the Inspector of Hospitals in Alberta and officials are always available in an advisory capacity.

Municipal Hospitals

The first Municipal hospital was opened at Mannville in 1919. There are now sixty-three hospital districts in the Province. They are operated under the provisions of The Municipal Hospitals Act, first passed in 1917 and amended and revised in 1929 and 1942, which provides for a system of municipal hospitalization. These municipal hospitals are supported by a tax on all property situated within the hospital district, and in most hospitals by the payment of a rate of \$1.00 per day for each patient admitted. As approved hospitals they also receive a Government grant.

The organization and supervision of municipal hospitals comes under the direction of the Supervisor of Municipal Hospitals of the Department of Public Health, but each municipal hospital is administered by its own local board.

For those in the hospital areas who are not ratepayers provision is made whereby they may obtain the benefits of the scheme by the payment of a certain annual sum, which is usually \$10.00.

Free maternity hospitalization is now provided for all women who have resided in the province for twelve months out of the twenty-four months immediately preceding their admission to hospital. The hospital treatment includes twelve days public ward maternity service in an approved hospital and is available for all women, rich or poor, with the necessary residential qualifications.

Free hospitalization is provided for Old Age Pensioners, Blind Pensioners and recipients of Mothers' Allowance, and the dependents of these groups are provided free with complete medical care, complete hospitalization for any condition that is in need of active treatment, complete dental care, with three minor exceptions, and with free glasses when considered necessary.

Public Health Nursing

The Public Health Nursing Division has a staff of some 40 nurses working in both urban and rural communities.

In larger centres the work consists chiefly in the operation of baby and pre-school clinics, while in Medicine Hat and Vegreville, both of which centres have a public health nurse, their work is along the lines of a generalized public health program.

Some 32 municipal nurses are located in rural areas far removed from medical and hospital care. A 5-room modern cottage (3 rooms for the nurse's private accommodation, 1 office, 1 waiting room) with fuel, light and water is supplied by the community served. Office equipment, household furnishings, and a small dispensary are supplied by the Department of Health.

These highly qualified nurses carry out a minor treatment, first

aid, and an obstetrics program which stresses prenatal and postnatal care as well as a generalized public health program including infant and pre-school care, school health inspection and immunization. They also deal with sanitation and welfare problems which arise in the community.

Regular office hours are conducted, but emergencies are attended to at any hour of the day or night. A wide range of public service radiates to the community from the nurse's cottage.

Communicable Diseases

The purpose of this division is to record the incidence of communicable diseases within the province based on the reports submitted by local health authorities and to advise them on the most effective methods in the prevention and control of communicable disease, and to provide a consulting service to physicians in cases of infectious disease. In unorganized areas the division will deal directly with the prevention and control of communicable disease.

All vaccines and sera used for the purpose of immunization and for the treatment of communicably diseased cases is supplied free by the Department of Public Health through this division. In 1950 this amounted to \$55,000.

All persons suffering from the after-effects of poliomyelitis are provided with free hospitalization, either in the Red Cross Crippled Children's Hospital in Calgary or the University Hospital, Edmonton, on the approval of applications made by the attending physicians to the provincial Department of Public Health. In addition, the department furnishes orthopaedic appliances required by polio patients when these have been approved by orthopaedic specialists in charge of this work.

Assistance may also be extended to those suffering the after-effects of poliomyelitis to enable them to continue academic and vocational training so that, in so far as they are physically able, they will be able to lead useful, normal lives.

Division of Entomology

In May, 1944, a Division of Entomology was established in the Provincial Department of Health for the control of insect-borne diseases. It was made responsible for spotted fever, plague, and for tularaemia and encephalomyelitis surveys. It was also given the responsibility of advising on the control of insect pests generally. This new division is the first of its kind in Canada, and its inclusion within the Department of Health is an acknowledgment of the importance of insect control as a part of full-time preventive public health services. It is also an indication of the progressive spirit of the department in supplying such services. The control of insect-borne diseases in Alberta actually started in 1938 when investigation into the occurrence of spotted fever, plague and tularaemia were undertaken. Since that time it has been shown that all these diseases are well-established here. Spotted

fever infection, which is transmitted to man through the bite of infected rocky mountain spotted fever ticks, is prevalent in Southern Alberta, particularly in the southeast portion. Fourteen human cases, of which six were fatal, have occurred since 1936. There is no treatment for the disease, but prevention through vaccination is possible and is practised. Since 1940 approximately 8,527 persons living at Manyberries, Redcliff and Thelma have been vaccinated, with a resulting decrease in the number of cases. Vaccination against spotted fever is supplied free of charge in those areas designated as harboring ticks carrying the infection. Plague, which is a disease of such rodents as rats, ground squirrels (gophers), and mice, is transmitted to man through contact with infected animals and through the bite of infected fleas. Plague infection in ground squirrels and their fleas is present over a large area in south-eastern Alberta. Tularaemia, or rabbit fever, is a disease of rodents and rabbits, and can be transmitted to man through handling diseased animals and through the bite of infected insects.

Plague survey work has been in progress for several years through the southern part of the Province in an attempt to discover the areas where insects are infected with Rocky Mountain Fever or with Sylvatic plague. Ticks so infected can transmit the disease to human beings. Since there have been only a very few cases, or suspected cases, of these diseases in the Province, the survey work is an effort to prevent them from ever becoming a serious menace.

Social Hygiene

By the operation of clinics and by means of popular and scientific lectures, this division seeks to cure and control venereal diseases. Social health, by the observance of the rules and ideals of health and good citizenship, must be the aim of each one of us.

Tuberculosis

Under the Tuberculosis Division in Alberta, free diagnostic and treatment service is provided by the Provincial Government for all cases of tuberculosis, and free clinics are provided at most of the larger centres in the province where patients, at the request of the family doctor, are examined.

Sanatorium beds are maintained at Keith, near Calgary, and in sections of three Edmonton hospitals. It is expected that early in 1952 hospital facilities for tuberculosis will be improved with the opening of the Aberhart Memorial Sanatorium, Edmonton, which was opened in 1952.

Two mobile X-ray units are also operated by this division which enables an X-ray survey of a much larger number of people than before in diagnostic work.

Cancer Diagnostic Clinics

The Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act was put into effect in 1941 to combat a disease which ranks second in the list of causes of deaths.

Three diagnostic clinics, in Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge, have been established, to which patients may be referred by their family physician.

Patients referred to hospital by a written order from the Clinic, for diagnostic purposes, will have their hospital maintenance paid by the Clinic during this diagnostic procedure only, covering a period not exceeding fourteen days. As soon as the diagnosis is complete and patients begin to receive treatment, they must make provision for their own hospitalization, although the service covers free radium and X-ray treatment and surgical treatment.

Cerebral Palsy Clinic

The Alberta government, in the summer of 1950 began operation of the first clinic in the province for the diagnosis and treatment of cerebral palsy. Various service clubs donate a part of their proceeds to buy equipment for the clinic which is now in its permanent quarters in Edmonton. It is also planned to establish similar service in Calgary in 1952.

Appointments are not necessarily booked from a professional referral. Parents and guardians of children can make their own appointments. Diagnostic clinics are held on alternate Wednesdays, with the following alternate Wednesdays being used as a follow-up clinic to check the progress of children. Saturday mornings are used for a splint clinic for the application of plaster of paris splints, and for check-ups on the progress of children undergoing drug therapy, which is at all times under the supervision of a doctor.

Treatment is carried on daily in the Clinic, but many children are cared for at home, the department supplying the necessary equipment. The clinic insures that the person in charge of the patient has been properly instructed in technique of cerebral palsy care. Parents residing beyond Edmonton are responsible for the transportation of their children to the city, and for their housing accommodation in the city, if they must have daily clinic care. However, daily transportation from the Edmonton domicile to the Clinic is provided free.

Rheumatoid Arthritis Clinic

Appointments for patients to the rheumatoid arthritis clinic should be made by the physician, and investigation and diagnosis is then provided free of charge by the clinic. On recommendation of the director of the clinic, treatment may be provided without charge either at the clinic or in hospital. Free hospitalization may be provided for a period up to 90 days if, in the opinion of the director, such hospitalization is required for the proper investigation and treatment of the case.

Clinics are held at the Holy Cross Hospital in Calgary, and in the Provincial Building in Edmonton, on Thursday mornings from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon.

Provision for this service is made available through the budget of the Department of Public Welfare.

Mental Health

The Division of Mental Health is a branch of the Department of Public Health which operates a Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka, the Provincial Mental Institute, Edmonton, the Provincial Auxiliary Hospitals at Claresholm and Raymond, as well as the Provincial Training School at Red Deer and Rosehaven at Camrose; a home for aged persons transferred from a mental hospital, and the Provincial Guidance clinics.

Mental Hospitals provide up-to-date scientific medical and nursing care for the mentally ill.

Provincial Guidance Clinics operate from Edmonton and Calgary to towns throughout the province. The Clinics offer assistance in the management of emotional and behavioral problems in children and adults in the communities visited.

Enquiries should be sent to Dr. R. R. MacLean, Director of the Division of Mental Health, Ponoka, Alberta.

Eugenics Board

The Eugenics Board of the Department of Public Health controls the working of a special act whereby sterilization of carefully selected individuals attempts to reduce the hereditary transmission of mental defects and other mental abnormalities.

Provincial Laboratories

Public health laboratory services are now available through two modern, well equipped laboratories. The main laboratory is located in a building recently constructed immediately west of the University Hospital in Edmonton. The southern branch is housed in a modern building located on the grounds of the Central Alberta Sanatorium. The Southern Branch Laboratory, opened in the fall of 1949, provides modern public health laboratory service to the southern part of the province.

The Provincial Laboratories are directed by the Provincial Bacteriologist. The services of the laboratories are available to all doctors, hospitals and Boards of Health in the province. The work performed comprises numerous types of bacteriological, pathological, serological and clinical examinations, relating to the detection and control of disease. Medical students receive instruction in laboratory diagnostic methods in these laboratories. Sera and vaccines used in immunization are also distributed from our provincial laboratories.

Sanitary Engineering is one of the major forces in the battle against disease. The Provincial Sanitary Engineer examines all waterworks schemes, sewerage schemes, sewage disposal plants and all proposed

hospital sites within the Province. Particular attention is given to the inspection of water supplies. Encouragement is given to, and pressure exercised upon local Boards of Health to comply with Provincial Regulations in matters of health, particularly in regard to food supplies and the disposal of wastes. Inspections are made of plumbing installations in all homes and places of business except where this is done under the local authority.

The Duties of the Sanitary Inspector are:

1. The supervision of quarantine, isolation, and disinfection.
2. The inspection of villages, hotels, restaurants, slaughter-houses, dairies, tourist camps, water and milk supplies, and nuisances.
3. Advice regarding the installation of water supply and sewage disposal systems.

The Secretary-Technician does the office and laboratory work and distributes vaccines and sera.

Nutrition Division

This division is a comparative newcomer to the Department of Health. The importance of good nutrition has grown increasingly during the last few years and in February, 1947, the Nutrition Division was formed to keep pace with these developments.

The main purpose of the division is the education of as many Albertans as possible in the establishment and maintenance of good food habits with resulting benefits in improved health and efficiency.

To accomplish this, nutrition information is kept up-to-date and contacts maintained with many groups of people. The Division works in co-operation with the Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, and supplies of pamphlets, posters, exhibits, films and filmstrips pertinent to nutrition are available.

Personal contact is made with the Public Health Nurses and Public Health Units whenever possible and schools are visited at intervals. Talks on general nutrition and films for different age level groups of school children are given and school lunch programs inaugurated.

Another phase of the work includes nutrition articles for professional magazines and broadcasts to the general public.

Your Nutrition Division is also participating in the important diet survey investigations being carried on in Alberta. Results of such surveys will point the way to bigger and better nutrition programs throughout the whole province.

Department of Public Health Extension Service

The Department of Public Health has produced six films on its own services which are included in the Department's film library.

(These are listed on page 116 of this booklet.)

The division of Health Education circulates free literature and films to all persons requesting them. Catalogues of films, filmstrips, and literature can be had on request to the Division of Health Education, Department of Public Health, Edmonton, Alberta.

Nursing Aides

The School for Nursing Aides which opened in Calgary in 1946, was originally a project to train ex-servicewomen for nursing aide duties. In March of 1947, as a means of helping to overcome the critical shortage of trained personnel in the nursing services, "The Act to Provide for the Licensing of Nursing Aides" was passed by the provincial legislature. Under the act, a course of training approved by the advisory council was offered to girls and women, which enabled them to serve in Alberta hospitals under the supervision of a doctor. The cost of this training program is shared by the federal and provincial governments. The school is operated by the Canadian Vocational Training, but the closest liaison is maintained with the Department of Public Health through the appointment of the registrar-consultant as supervisor of the school.

Under the operation of this act the entrance requirements are: minimum education, grade 9 or its equivalent; minimum age 17½ years; and a recent health certificate from a doctor (at the trainee's expense), which shows that she will be able to stand the work. Once accepted, she is allowed a small stipend while in training which covers her fundamental costs.

She is trained to assist in the bedside nursing of patients in hospitals, mental institutions, sanatoria and in private homes. Nursing Aides have been very well received in the hospitals, and there is a waiting list for them that promises a worthwhile career for girls interested in this type of service.

Health Units

The staff of each UNIT consists of a medical doctor, registered nurses, a sanitary inspector, and a secretary-technician.

The District Health Officer directs the work of the Unit and his special duties are:

1. Health Education, especially in the matter of disease prevention, nutrition and baby care.
2. The control of all outbreaks of communicable diseases.

3. Immunization work against smallpox, diphtheria, and typhoid fever.
4. Prenatal clinics for instruction in the hygiene of pregnancy.
5. Child Welfare clinics where the Medical Officer can be consulted on all problems of general infant hygiene.
6. School Hygiene—medical examinations of all school children.
7. Life Extension—counsel for those who have reached middle or old age.
8. The Medical Officer meets municipal councils when required to discuss the health problems of the municipality, and the Sanitary Inspectors do the field work.

The **nurses** assist the doctor in health education work, lectures, demonstrations, mothers' conferences, prenatal work, child welfare, health examinations, and home-visiting. They also supervise the organization of Home Nursing Classes and Junior Health Leagues.

The Public Health Act provides for local Boards of Health. Each city, town, village, and municipal district has a local Board which is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Act within its boundaries. In towns and cities the local Board of Health consists of the Mayor, Medical Officer of Health, the municipal engineer (if any) and three ratepayers. In villages and municipal districts the local Board of Health is composed of members of the council, the medical officer of health (if any) and the sanitary inspector (if any). Because of certain difficulties which arise in small communities, their boards have combined their responsibilities to form a Health Unit. It is through these and other local organizations that the Department of Public Health serves the people of the Province.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

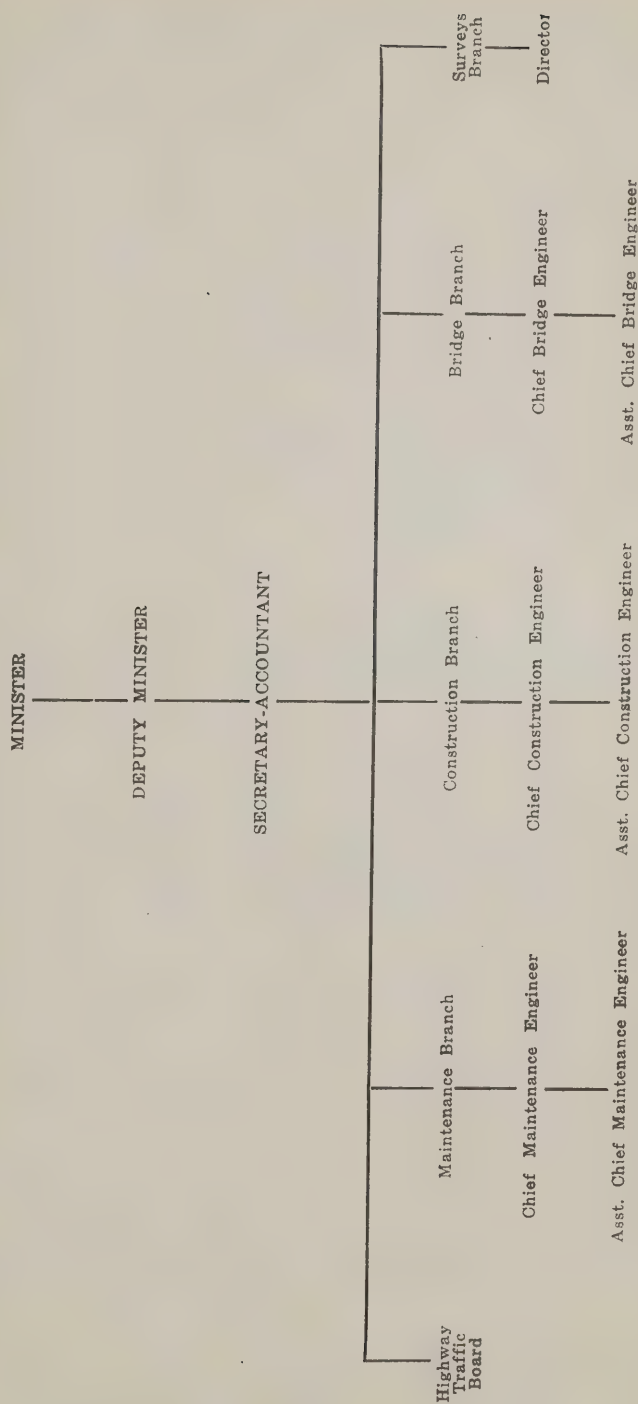
The making and maintenance of roads in Alberta, where there are such vast distances to cover and where the climatic extremes of winter and summer present many problems, is an expensive and difficult job. Operators of bus-services, trucks, school vans and cars want better road surfaces; farmers and others who live in the country want more roads. All these are legitimate and justifiable requests, because our economic life depends largely upon the construction and maintenance of good roads. At present over five thousand miles of main highway are maintained at an annual cost of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A program to increase this system to six thousand miles is now in hand. The making and upkeep of district highways and local roads in 1951 cost about \$3,520,000. Before roads can be made, the land must be surveyed and rivers and ravines bridged. This work comes under the direction of the Survey Branch, the Bridge Branch, Construction Branch and Maintenance Branches respectively.

Highway Traffic Board

The Highway Traffic Board regulates the use of roads by heavy traffic such as buses and trucks, and issues licenses to these vehicles. In 1950-51 the following licenses were issued:

Trucks	75,671
Buses	450
Liveries	820
School Buses	1,299

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS



THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

The Department of Industries and Labour assists in the development of the natural resources of the Province, formulates and administers legislation to create improved business conditions and aids the expansion of Provincial Industries.

The Department is also responsible for the administration of all labour legislation.

The Chief Officials responsible for the work of the Department are:

- Minister of Industries and Labour
- Deputy Minister of Industries and Labour
- Chairman, Board of Industrial Relations
- Secretary to the Department
- Chief Executive Officer, Board of Industrial Relations
- Chief Inspector, Board of Industrial Relations
- Chief Licensing Officer.
- Chief Factory Inspector
- Supervisor of Co-operative Activities
- Statistician
- Director of Apprentices
- Chief Welding Examiner
- Chairman, Provincial Marketing Board
- Chief Electrical Inspector

Board of Industrial Relations

The Board of Industrial Relations administers the Alberta Labour Act. Under the provisions of this Act, the Board has jurisdiction over minimum wages, hours of work, holiday pay, overtime payments, and other conditions of work affecting the welfare of the workers of the Province.

The Act also grants to labour full collective bargaining rights and provides the procedure for the settlement of disputes through negotiation, conciliation, and arbitration.

The Act applies to all persons, employees and employers in the Province, except persons who are farm labourers or domestic servants in private homes.

The Alberta Labour Act provides also for the establishment of Industrial Standards schedules in industries where the employees or employers petition the Minister and where the majority of both parties have mutually agreed to the terms of the schedule. These schedules provide for uniform wages and working conditions in each industry.

Industrial Wages Security Act

The Industrial Wages Security Act is another important industrial and labour statute. This act protects the employees in the coal and lum-

ber industries by guaranteeing the payment of wages by employers who default their payrolls. In these industries, employers must deposit with the Minister sufficient security to cover the highest monthly payroll in the year.

The Factories Act

The Factories Act is another factor in the protection of the employees of the Province. It ensures the safety and health of persons working in factories, shops, oil fields, grain elevators, freight and passenger elevators. The Act covers such matters as child labour, sanitary regulations, provincial and industrial accidents and fire prevention.

Tradesmen's Qualification Act

The Tradesmen's Qualification Act provides for examinations in a number of the trades such as steamfitting, plumbing, electrical, etc., and thus protects skilled tradesmen and the public from inferior competition and workmanship.

The Apprenticeship Act

The Apprenticeship Act regulates the indenture terms, wages, and standard of instruction, for all apprentices to trades. An Apprenticeship Board, Provincial Trade Advisory Committee, and Local Advisory Committees administer the regulations.

The Welding Act

The main purpose of the Welding Act is to raise the standard of workmanship in the Welding Trade. To ensure this goal, examinations are held regularly for candidates who desire Welder's Certificates. The Act also tends to prevent injury to persons and to prevent costly fires due to the incorrect use of Welding equipment.

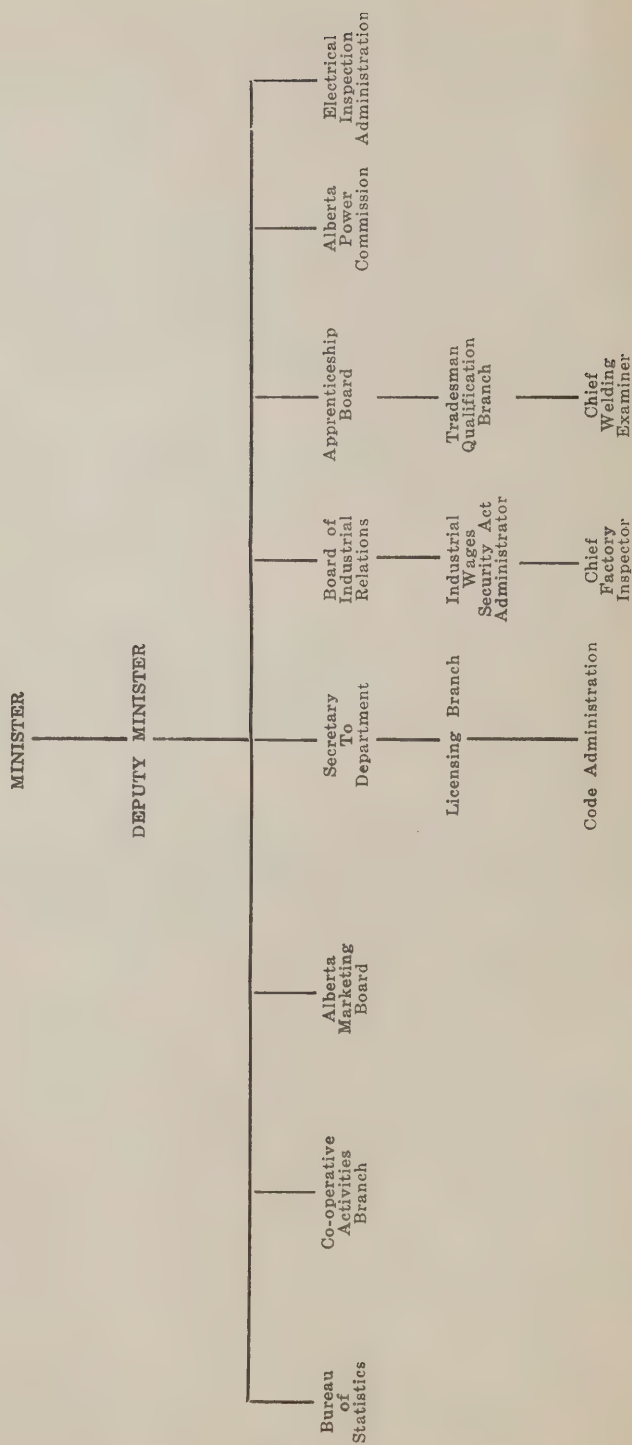
Licensing Branch

The Fuel Oil Licensing Act provides for the licensing of both Wholesale and Retail dealers in Fuel Oil as well as the refiners of Fuel Oil. Under the Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act, provision is made for the licensing of wholesale and retail trade dealers in the Province, service stations, garages, restaurants, saw mills and other lines of business.

Buyers of grain are licensed under the Grain Buyers' Licensing Act. Operators of Trade Schools are licensed under The Trade Schools' Regulation Act.

Licensing was established in the general public interest as a protection to the public and to the merchants themselves as well. It was also intended as a protection to those who are employed in stores and other business places in the matter of hours of work and wages, and

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOR



as a general rule, to ensure that the business establishments of the Province were conducted along practical and ethical lines.

The license policy of the Government was changed in 1951 so that a large proportion of licenses are now on a continuous basis, eliminating the necessity of renewing licenses yearly.

Co-operatives

In Alberta today there are over four hundred and forty-two active co-operative societies which include such enterprises as general stores, coal mines, irrigation, rural electrification, marketing co-operatives which sell farm products (wool, seed, potatoes, etc.), creameries, cheese factories, and others.

What is a Co-operative business? A co-operative business is set up by a group of individuals to obtain services for themselves at cost. It tries to render the greatest possible benefit to its members and not to make the largest possible profit. A co-operative distributes any surplus income over the cost of doing business among those who are served by it.

This is how a co-operative creamery might work. The farmers deliver their milk or cream to the creamery. The produce delivered by the patrons is pooled. The butter is made and sold, and at the end of the month the co-operative's net income is divided up amongst its members according to the amount and quality of the product they put into the pool.

The Alberta Government requires all co-operatives to register and submit financial statements to the Co-operative Activities Supervisor. This supervision is a protection to the members and patrons of these co-operatives.

Credit Unions

A credit union is a group of people organized for the purpose of saving or borrowing money. Each member becomes a shareholder and is then permitted to deposit or withdraw his savings or borrow money. In Alberta there are 239 such credit unions with assets of nearly 5 million dollars. These Credit Unions are supervised by the Department of Industries and Labour.

Bureau of Statistics

The function of the Bureau is to find accurate statistical information for the use of the Provincial Government and others. The collection and compilation of statistics is of value not only to the various departments of Government but also to the public who find the facilities of the Bureau an important source of information.

Provincial Marketing Board

The Board is empowered to provide producers, manufacturers, distributors and consumers of the Province with a means of buying and selling goods at a price which is fair and equitable. The Board may engage in the general business of manufacturing, processing, handling or distributing any goods by wholesale or retail and may acquire land or property. Its principles are to encourage the industrial development of Alberta and to benefit Alberta producers and manufacturers with mass buying of raw materials and products.

The Trade Schools' Regulation Act

The Trade Schools' Regulation Act provides for the maintenance of a high standard of instruction and its aim is to protect students attending trade schools as well as the Trade Schools themselves.

The Alberta Power Commission

The Alberta Power Commission was established in 1944 to inquire into the question of farm electrification. The private power companies and the power commission have co-operated in the study of this problem and the commission has conducted a number of surveys to determine the density of farm population. The power commission is continually investigating potential power sites in many parts of the province.

The Electrical Protection Act

The purpose of the Electrical Protection Act is to establish essential safety requirements and minimum standards for the prevention of fire hazards and injury to persons or property. Regulations under the Act govern the acceptance, installation and maintenance of materials and equipment required for the production and use of electrical energy for light, heat and power. Provision is made for the testing and approval of materials and equipment by recognized testing laboratories or by Members of the Inspection Staff.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

It was in 1930, when the Dominion Government handed over to the Alberta Provincial Government the administration of the natural resources of the province, that the Department of Lands and Mines came into being. With the development of these natural resources the volume of work for this department reached a point in 1948 where it was considered necessary by the Alberta government to create two new departments. Hence on March 31, 1949 the Department of Lands and Mines ceased to exist and on April 1, 1949 two new departments, the Department of Lands and Forests and the Department of Mines and Minerals took its place.

The chief officials of the Department of Lands and Forests are:—

The Minister of Lands and Forests

The Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests

The Assistant Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests

Departmental Solicitor

Director of Lands

Director of Forests

Fish and Game Commissioner

Superintendent of Game

Superintendent of Fisheries

Director of Technical Division

Radio Superintendent

Administrative Accountant.

Lands Branch

The Lands Branch of this Department, through the Director of Lands, Edmonton, Office of Information at Calgary and Sub-Agency Offices at other points throughout the Province, disposes of public lands by long term leases such as Homestead Lease, Cultivation Leases, Grazing Leases, by issuing annual permits and by land sales.

The granting of homesteads was discontinued in 1939 and in its place Homestead Lease regulations have been established. The Government of Alberta took this step to protect settlers and to assist them in establishing themselves on the land, for under the old Homestead regulations many settlers became burdened with taxes and eventually lost their homesteads. The terms of the Homestead Lease are favourable to the lessee and assist him to become established on agricultural land without incurring debts. When the lessee has performed his duties as a homesteader for five years he may purchase the land for a nominal sum or if he performs the duties for ten years he is granted title free of charge. The homesteader's duties include residence on or near the land leased and the preparing of a certain acreage for crop each year.

Before public lands are leased they are classified to determine the best use for which they are suited. All leases require that the land be utilized in accordance with good agricultural practice.

Forestry Branch

The Forestry Branch, under the Director of Forestry, is concerned with the administration and protection of Alberta's forests. In 1948 an agreement was made with the Dominion Government whereby the East Slope Forest Reserves including the Crowsnest, Bow River and Clearwater Reserves, were to be administered by what is known as the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board with a chairman and one member appointed by the Dominion Government and the third member appointed by the Provincial Government. The Dominion Government undertook to furnish funds for capital expenditure to the amount of \$6,300,000.00 to be expended in a period of five years. They also undertook to contribute to funds for the maintenance of the Forest Reserve to a maximum of \$175,000.00 in any one year, whereas the province undertook to contribute an amount of \$125,000.00 per year, which may be increased by the amount of revenue obtained from these Reserves to the full amount of \$300,000.00 allocated for maintenance of the East Slope.

In addition to the East Slope Forest Reserves, the province maintains the Brazeau-Athabasca Forest immediately adjoining the East Slope and running north on the east side of Jasper Park and continuing to the north of it. In addition, the north half of the Province of Alberta is divided into forest districts under what is known as the Northern Alberta Forest Division.

The Forest Reserves are under the direct supervision of the Forest Superintendents and their assistants who employ Rangers, Assistant Rangers, lookout men and casual labor to keep up improvements and to protect the forests from fire. In the Northern Alberta Forest Division the work is under the supervision of Chief Rangers and Timber Inspectors, under whom work Assistant Timber Inspectors, Rangers, and Assistant Rangers, Lookout Men and Casual Labourers, carrying out work similar to that on the Forest Reserves.

The principal work of forest rangers, who are the backbone of our Service, is the protection of our forests from fire and other agencies in order to preserve and maintain a perpetual forest. Fire protection is the biggest single factor in their work.

Human beings are the principal cause of forest fires. A great many of our fires are started by settlers failing to exercise due caution in the disposal of brush from clearing operations or the disposal of debris. In spite of repeated warnings and publicity campaigns, fires are continually started with the result that settlers are burned out, timber is lost to the province and the top soil is burned so that it will not produce a crop for years to come.

To control forest fires it is necessary that the Forest Service maintain a great many improvements such as roads, trails, telephone lines, radio communication, and keep up fire fighting equipment of various kinds and the personnel so trained that they are at all times ready to

move at a moment's notice to take action on any fire that threatens lives, property or timber resources.

At the time that the Resources were transferred to the Province of Alberta from the Dominion, the Forestry Branch was disposing of approximately fifty million feet of lumber per year. This amount increased gradually to approximately 146 million just prior to the last great war. During the war and since that time the demand for lumber has steadily increased, until during the past year the province has been producing approximately 400 million feet of lumber.

The production of this large amount of lumber is a considerable drain on our forest resources, and it is most desirable that the inventory of our forest resources, be completed to determine whether the amount being cut is within the limits of the increment attained each year, taking into consideration the losses by fire and other agencies. This work is proceeding in 1952 and should be completed by March, 1953.

Technical Division

Plans of surveys are recorded and legal metes and bounds, descriptions, plans and sketches are prepared for the disposal of our natural resources by Notifications, Leases, Permits, Licenses, etc, in accordance with the provisions of The Public Lands Act. A complete set of plans of the whole of the Province has been prepared and is kept up, showing the changing dispositions of the lands from day to day so that a bird's-eye view may be obtained as to the extent of the disposal of the resources. Vast areas of the Province are still unsurveyed and from time to time new surveys are made of desirable agricultural land. As a result of the war there is a large backlog of survey work to be done.

At the present time three survey parties are in operation surveying unsubdivided areas for land settlement, and are working in (1) the Blueberry Mountain Area which lies South of the Peace River in Townships 81, 82, 83 and 84 and extends from Ranges 7 to 12, West of the 6th Meridian (2) the Battle River Area just East of the Mackenzie Highway in Townships 94 to 96, Ranges 20, 21, 22, West of the 5th Meridian (3) an area about 20 miles North of Lac La Biche in Township 70, Ranges 15 and 16, West of the 4th Meridian.

Many desirable maps of the Province have been designed and published. Details of such Provincial and also Dominion publications appear on the list at the back of the text. Particular reference may be made to our natural resources map showing in addition to the natural resources, the highways, railways, power lines, and air lines, etc.

The latest additions to the map publications are the planimetric maps upon a scale of one mile to the inch which are prepared from the aerial photographs of the Province. Approximately 600 of these maps will cover the Province and at the present time 172 have been completed. These maps are available to the public upon prepayment of the charges.

The Aerial Photographic Library is now established and contains more than 120,000 photographs on the scales of 3333 and 1320 feet to the inch. Copies of these photographs may be purchased and the officials of oil companies, lumber companies, industrialists, surveyors, engineers, prospectors and farmers or anyone interested in the development of Alberta's natural resources are invited to make use of the facilities that have been established so that a stereoscopic inspection may be made in any part of the province in which they are interested.

Provincial Parks

The Provincial Parks were transferred to the Department of Lands and Forests by The Provincial Parks Act, being Chapter 64 of the 1951 Statutes of Alberta, and a Board was set up consisting of the Chairman and two Members, the Director of Lands, and the Superintendent, Technical Division.

There are 25 parks in Alberta, the largest one being the Cypress Hills Provincial Park, with the Townsite of Elkwater. This park was formerly the Cypress Hills Forest Reserve and was set up as a park primarily in the interests of the people of the southeastern part of the Province.

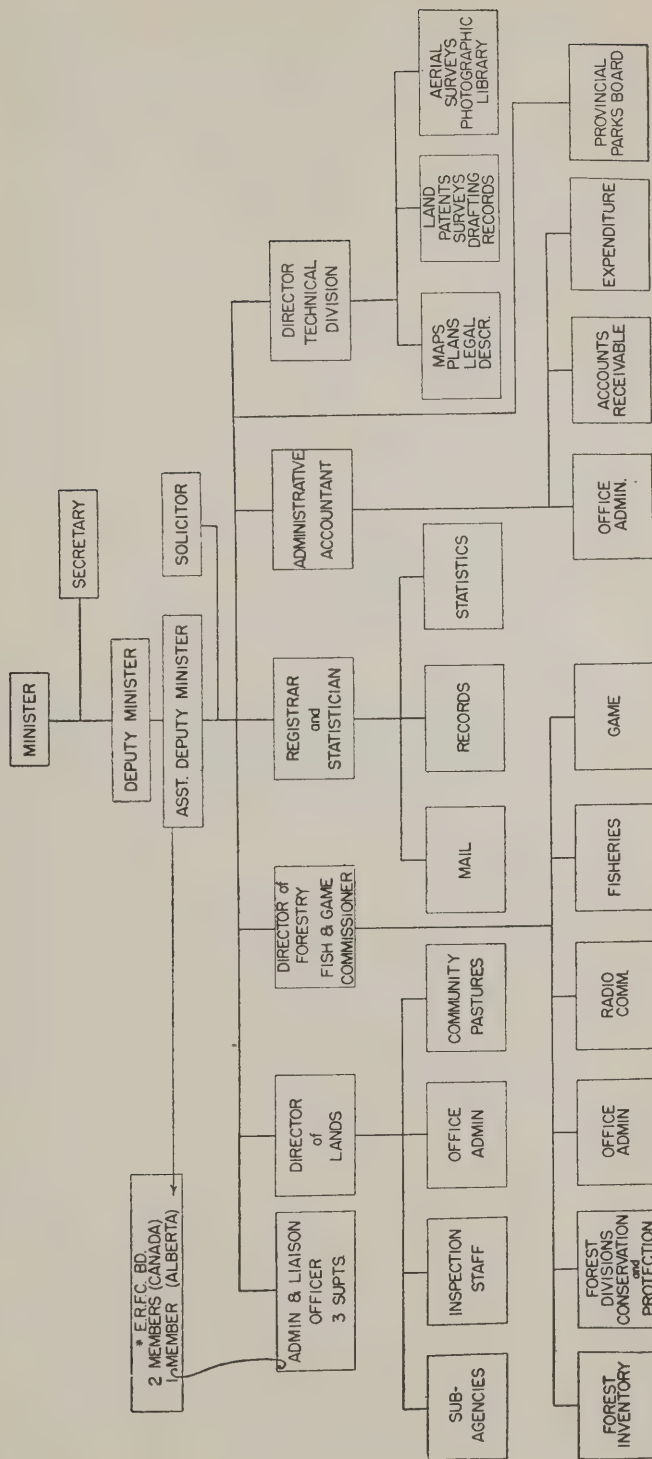
The other parks are mostly of a local nature and set aside as picnic grounds and areas of recreation for people who cannot get away for more than a day or two.

Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board

On the 19th day of June, 1947, an agreement was made between the Province and Canada for the conservation of the forests on the East Slope of the Rocky Mountains and the protection of the watersheds of the rivers therein. This was validated and confirmed by Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1948. A Board known as the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board was established consisting of two men named by Canada, one of whom is the Chairman, and one named by the Province. The Board is required to formulate programmes for the expenditure of a sum not exceeding \$6,300,000.00 during the first six years of the Agreement for the location and construction of forest improvements, the making of a forest inventory, the reforestation of the said area and such other works and services as it may consider necessary.

The annual maintenance expenditure of not more than \$300,000.00 is to be shared by Canada and the Province.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS & FORESTS



* EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS

This is one of the two new departments set up in 1949 to replace the Department of Lands and Mines. As its title suggests this Department is responsible for the disposition of Crown-owned Mineral Rights and for the regulation of mining and drilling operations in the Province.

The chief officials of this Department are:

The Minister of Mines and Minerals

Deputy Minister

Assistant Deputy Minister

Director of Mines

Director of Mineral Rights

Departmental Solicitor

Provincial Geologist

Superintendent of Technical Division

Chief Assessor

Statistician

Administrative Accountant

Mining Recorder, Edmonton

Mining Recorder, Calgary

Chairman and Members of the Alberta Petroleum
and Natural Gas Conservation Board.

Mineral Rights Division

The Mineral Rights of 133,000,000 acres of the province are owned by the Crown. The Mineral Rights Division is responsible for the enforcement of regulations respecting these rights which produce revenue from fees, rentals, licenses, royalties, lease purchases, and unearned increment taxes, amounting to more than \$35,000,000.00 yearly.

Mineral Taxation Division

This division is responsible for the administration of the Mineral Taxation Act. This Act provides for the collection of an acreage tax from all owners of Mineral rights. Such owners are required to supply the Deputy Minister with a description of the tracts owned, stating the kind or kinds of minerals concerned.

If the land is in a producing area, as defined by the Minister, a tax is imposed on the principal minerals. Such minerals are assessed in this division and a notice is sent to the owners.

Technical Division

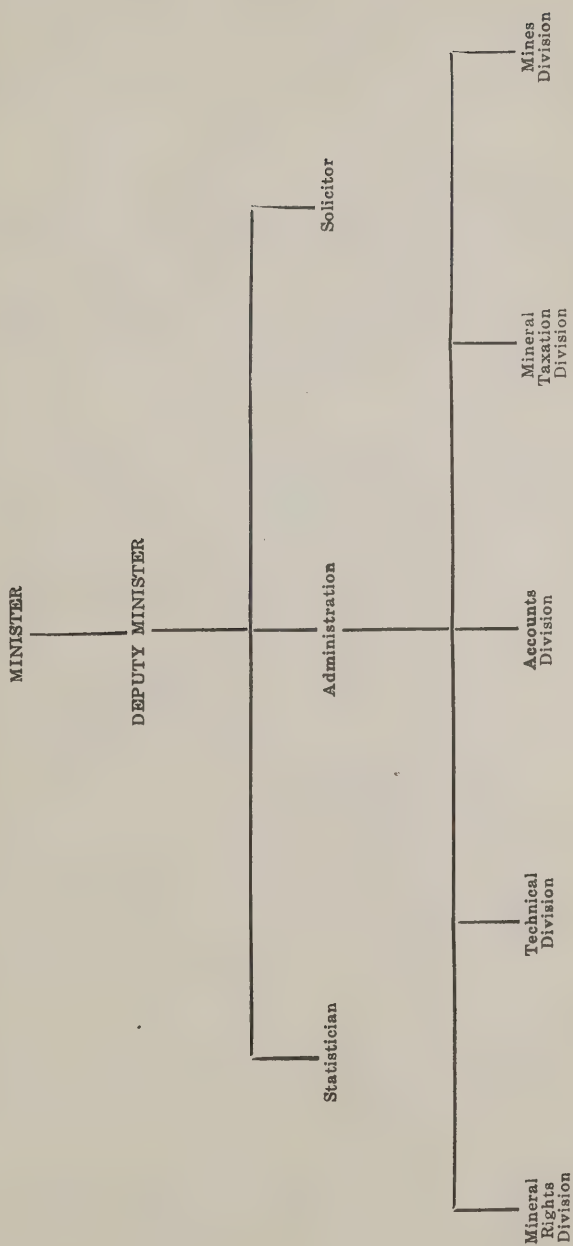
The Technical Division is concerned with the recording of dispositions of mineral rights and with draughting and map making.

Alberta Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board

This Board was organized in 1938 in accordance with provisions of the Oil and Gas Resources Conservation Act. The object of this Act is to effect the conservation of oil and natural gas in the Province and to prevent the waste thereof.

The Board consists of a chairman and two members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Head offices are located in Calgary.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS



THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

We cannot understand the work of the Department of Municipal Affairs unless we are familiar with the general organization of local government in Alberta. The following outline will acquaint us with the composition and organization of the various urban and local units, and will explain certain terms used in connection with Municipal Affairs.

Urban

Village

- (1) Must have fifty occupied dwellings.
- (2) Has three councillors, one elected each year for three years.
- (3) Mayor must be one of the above Councillors, chosen each year by themselves.
- (4) All other officials are appointed by the Council.
- (5) The Secretary-Treasurer, Auditor and Assessor must be approved by the Department.

Town

- (1) Must have population of 700.
- (2) Mayor and six councillors are elected by the ratepayers.
- (3) The Mayor is elected for two years.
- (4) Two Councillors are elected each year for two years.
- (5) All other officials are appointed by Council.
- (6) Secretary-Treasurer, Auditor and Assessor must receive the approval of the Department.

City

- (1) Beginning January 1, 1952, The City Act governs the activities of all cities in the Province. Previously, each city was governed by an individual charter granted by a private Act of the Legislative Assembly.
- (2) Must have population of 5,000.
- (3) Must have not less than six nor more than twenty aldermen, of an even number (usually 8 or 10 in practice), half of whom are elected each year for a term of two years.
- (4) The Mayor of a city is elected for two years.
- (5) All other officials are appointed by the Council.

Rural

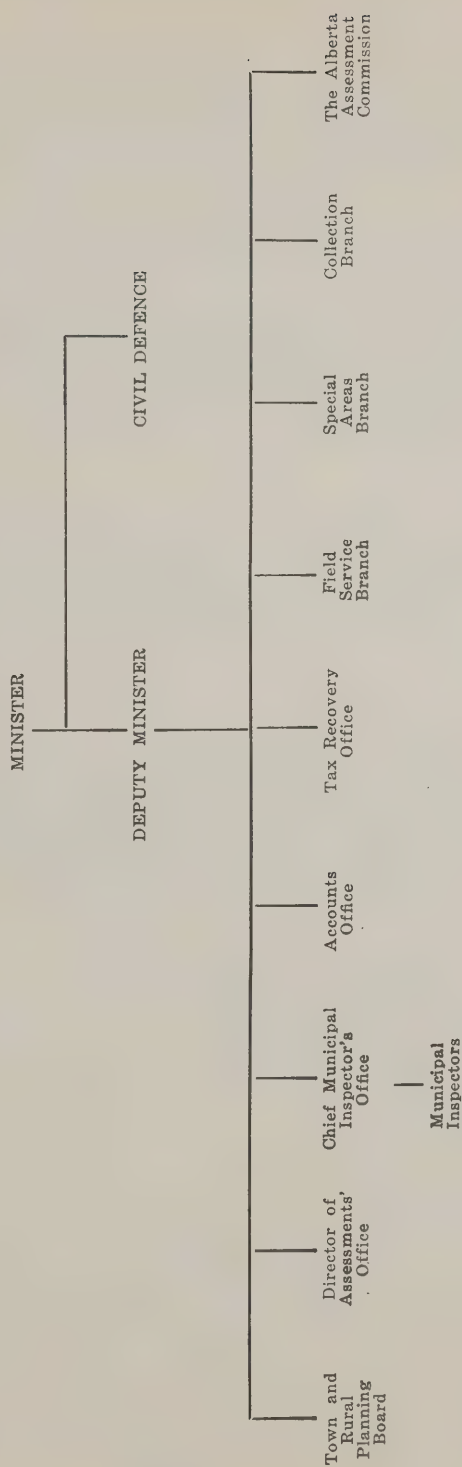
Improvement District

This comprises the outlying lands in the Province which are not in a sufficiently advanced state to warrant a local Council and are administered by the various Departments of the Government direct.

Special Areas

Within the Hanna, Consort, Oyen and Lomond districts there are Special Areas which are under the direct control of the Department of Municipal Affairs. These special areas are administered by a Board with headquarters in Hanna. The members of the Board live in the area concerned in order to keep in close touch with the ratepayers. The Board is directly responsible to this Department.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS



Municipal District

These cover the more thickly populated parts of the Province. In size they average about thirty townships, the general rule being that if they have less than thirty townships, they will have five Councillors; if they have more than thirty townships they will have seven Councillors.

There are one or two exceptions to the above rule. The Councillors are elected in such a way that each serves for three years, but there is always a majority of the Council on the continuing body. The Reeve is chosen by themselves from among the Councillors, and holds office for one year. All other officials are appointed by the Council, but, as in the smaller urban areas, the Secretary-Treasurer, Auditor and Assessor must receive the approval of the Department.

County

These are formed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the receipt of a request from the Council of a Municipal District or from a School Divisional Board. The boundaries of the School Division, Hospital District and Municipal District are made co-terminous, and an elected council administers all school, municipal hospital and public welfare matters.

The Department of Municipal Affairs

The Department of Municipal Affairs deals chiefly with assessments and taxation, but it also gives assistance to local municipal officers in conducting the affairs of the municipality, and is generally concerned with the business management in all municipalities.

The chief officials of this Department are:

Minister of Municipal Affairs

Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs

Director of Assessments

Chief Municipal Inspector

Supervisor of Field Service

Chief Collector

Accountant

Tax Recovery Officer

Assessment Branch

An assessment is a valuation of property for the purpose of taxation. All owners must pay a direct tax on their property according to its assessed value. The Director of Assessments sets up the method and standard of assessment so that taxation is uniform throughout the Province, and in his capacity as Chairman of the Alberta Assessment Commission, he deals with adjustments and revisions of various assessments. The Director of Assessment will undertake the assessment of any town, village or hamlet upon request, and absorb 25% of the cost.

Municipal Inspection Branch

The Chief Municipal Inspector and a staff of Municipal Inspectors examine annually the books and records of all towns, villages and municipal districts in the Province, paying particular attention to their by-laws, budgets, methods of finance and the way they exercise their authority under the various acts. This branch also looks after any changes in status or boundary in the municipalities.

Field Service Branch

This Branch assesses all land in Improvement Districts and values land for the Tax Recovery Branch, the Administrator of Estates, and the Official Guardian, and also collects a considerable amount of taxes which are remitted by the Field Men to the Accountant. Reports on applications and yearly inspection of Old Age Pensions are made by the Field Service Branch.

Tax Recovery Branch

The Tax Recovery Act authorizes the sale of land for unpaid taxes. This Branch supervises the enforcement of this Act, and administers land acquired by the Department under the Act. The Local Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, which allows certain discounts on the payment of taxes, is also administered by this Branch.

Collections and Accounts Branches

The Collections Branch endeavors to collect amounts due to the Province for agricultural advances and other government accounts. The Accounts Branch prepares estimates, compiles levies, sets up assessment and tax rolls and prepares and issues tax notices for each improvement district and Special Area. It records all money received and makes payments on behalf of Improvement Districts and Special Areas.

Town and Rural Planning Branch

The Town and Rural Planning Branch is the executive arm of the Provincial Planning Advisory Board, which is charged with the administration of the Town and Rural Planning Act.

One of the chief functions of the Branch is to provide technical assistance on town planning matters to any municipality requesting the service. At no cost to itself, the municipality may obtain expert advice on subjects ranging from the design of road intersections to general plans, official schemes, and zoning by-laws for a 20 year development program. Branch members carry out any field surveys required, which often require two months or more to complete.

The Branch administers the regulations restricting signboards, service stations and tourist camps which are erected along provincial highways, and in addition, examines all plans for the subdivision of land.

Civil Defence

The Minister of Municipal Affairs is the Minister in charge of Civil Defence for the Province.

DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

The Provincial Secretary is the keeper of the Seal, Registrar of the Province and the administrator of some twenty-two Statutes dealing with a wide variety of unrelated subjects. This Department appears to be the clearing house for the whole Provincial Government.

The officials responsible for this work are:—

Provincial Secretary
Deputy Provincial Secretary
Registrar of Companies
Secretary to Department and Accountant
Superintendent of Insurance
Fire Commissioner
Supervisor, Motor Vehicles Branch
Chairman, Censor Board, Moving Picture Branch
Inspector of Theatres and Examiner of Projectionists

Keeper of the Seal and Registrar

All very important documents, including Letters Patent such as those issued to King's Counsel, to members of the Government on their appointment to the Cabinet, Commissions such as the appointments of Police Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Notaries Public, Coroners, etc., and the authentication of such appointments or any public document required for use in the Courts, which are issued in the name of the Province—bear the impress of the Provincial Seal without which these documents would carry no authority. As Keeper of the Seal the Provincial Secretary is responsible for the issue of documents bearing the Seal, and as Registrar for the registration of such documents, which are said to have been issued under the Seal of the Province. All correspondence with the Dominion Government and with foreign countries is carried on through the Provincial Secretary.

The Companies Branch and General Office

The Companies Branch deals with the incorporation of Alberta Companies, Societies, Religious Societies, Co-operative Associations, Credit Unions, Cemetery Companies, Lodges and Associations. It also registers Extra-Provincial Companies and Trust Companies.

The administration of The Change of Name Act and the issuance of certificates of change of name, come under The General Office.

Amusements, Theatre and Film Censors Branches

By The Amusements Act and Regulations Governing Theatres, Entertainment Halls, Motion Picture Theatres, etc., the Department receives all amusement taxes which every person in Alberta must pay who attends an exhibition or entertainment at a place of amusement to which an admission fee is charged. This includes pari-mutuel betting, licensed theatres, entertainment halls, film exchanges, itinerant exhibitors, travelling shows and carnivals. Examinations for projectionists are

conducted and licenses are issued to properly qualified projectionists. This Act also provides for the censoring of all films shown in the Province. The object of this is to maintain our entertainment on a high moral plane by removing anything subversive or unsavoury, so that no offence is offered to any section of the audiences.

The Motor Vehicle Branch

The Department of the Provincial Secretary administers The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, which provides for the licensing and registration of all passenger cars, motorcycles, power bicycles, dealers' and drivers' licenses, and sets forth the rules of the road to be complied with by the motoring public. This Branch administers the Financial Responsibility sections of The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act and suspends and reinstates licenses, according to the provisions of The Motor Vehicle Accident Indemnity Act, of drivers involved in accidents.

This Branch is also the central registry office for the Province under "The Bills of Sale Act," "The Conditional Sales Act" and "The Garagemen's Lien Act" for the registration of Bills of Sale, Chattel Mortgages, Conditional Sales Agreements and Garagemen's Liens comprising motor vehicles.

The Insurance Branch

This Branch administers The Alberta Insurance Act, The Real Estate Agents' Licensing Act, and part of The Motor Vehicle Accident Indemnity Act. Insurance in Alberta is safeguarded by The Insurance Act which provides for the licensing and supervision of insurance companies, insurance agents, insurance adjusters and real estate agents and salesmen.

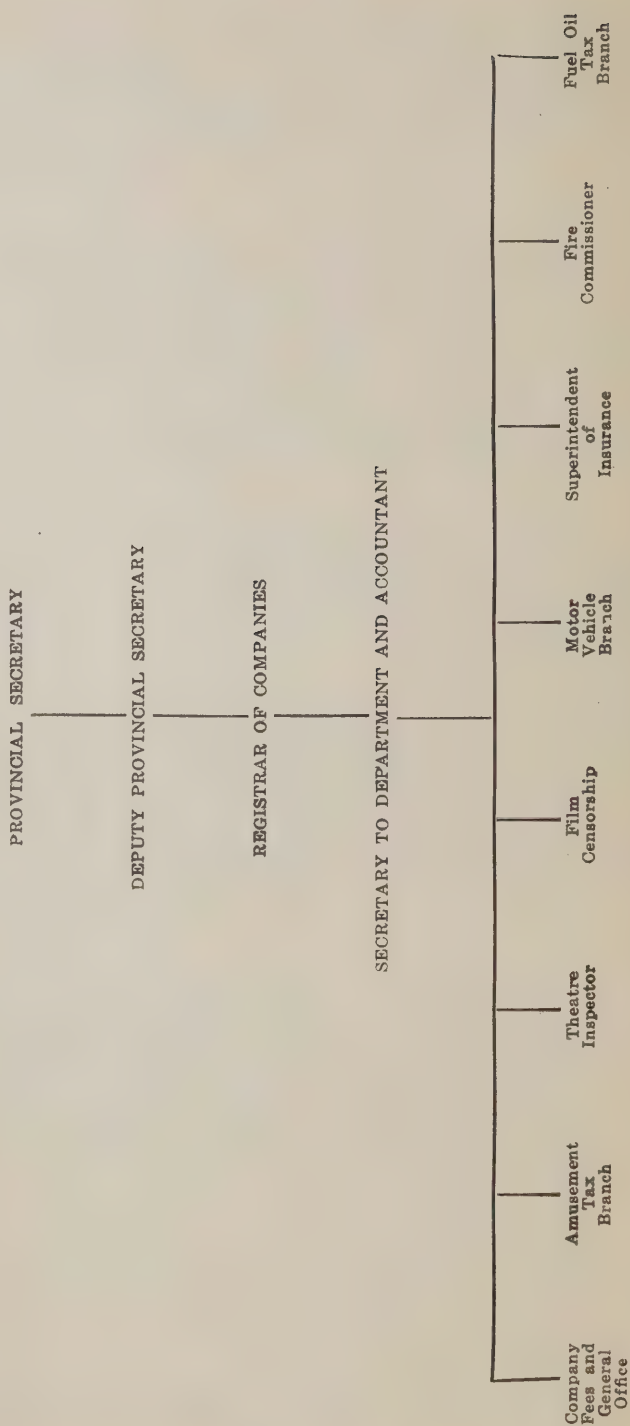
The Fire Prevention Branch

The Fire Prevention Act and the Lightning Rod Act are administered by this Branch. By the provisions of the Fire Prevention Act, the Provincial Secretary appoints a **Fire Commissioner** whose duty is to enforce all laws and regulations relative to the prevention of fires; the storage, sale and use of combustibles and explosives, construction and maintenance of fire escapes, the installation of automatic and other fire alarm systems, and fire extinguishing equipment, adequacy of exit in the case of fire from schools, factories, asylums, hospitals, churches, halls and theatres; and the suppression of arson and investigation of the cause, origin and the circumstances of fires. It also directs fire prevention education and inspection of fire brigades.

The Fuel Oil Tax Branch

The Fuel Oil Tax Branch Act imposes a tax of Ten cents per gallon on fuel oil. This tax is not imposed on fuel oil purchased in the purple

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY



coloured state for agricultural or industrial purposes. By the provisions of this Act, Fuel Oil Inspectors are appointed to ensure that purple coloured fuel oil is not used in motor vehicles.

The Floral Emblem Act

The wild rose is the official floral emblem of Alberta. This is how it is worded in the Act: "**The flower known botanically as Rose Acicularis and popularly called the 'wild rose' shall be adopted as and deemed to be the floral emblem of the Province.**"

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Government, realizing the advantages in having all welfare services combined under a single administration, obtained from the Legislature during its 1944 session, permission to establish a Department of Public Welfare, to which was given the authority to administer the following activities:

Direct Relief—including Hospital and medical services for indigents; Rehabilitation and re-establishment of needy persons on farms and colonies; Child Welfare; Old Age Pensions; Mothers' Allowances and the Veterans' Advisory Commission.

The officials responsible for the work of the Department are:

ADMINISTRATION:

Minister
Deputy Minister
Departmental Supervisor.

DIRECT RELIEF: Indigent and Medical Services:
Supervisor.

SINGLE MEN'S RELIEF:
Director.

REHABILITATION and RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF
NEEDY PERSONS ON FARMS and COLONIES:
Supervisor and Chairman.

CHILD WELFARE BRANCH:
Superintendent.

VETERANS' WELFARE and ADVISORY COMMITTEE:
Chairman.

OLD AGE PENSIONS BRANCH:
Chairman;
Superintendent.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE BRANCH:
Superintendent.

As far as direct relief is concerned, provision has been made to assist those of the population who, owing to reasons beyond their control, are unable to obtain the necessities of life. This assistance is given in the form of food, fuel, clothing and shelter or any of them, while medical and hospital services are provided for the needy sick. To obtain any of these services, it is necessary for the individual to submit a written application to what is known as the local authority, which in the Cities is the Civic Welfare Department, and in Municipal Districts, Towns and Villages, is the respective council, through the medium of its Secretary-Treasurer or Town Clerk. As Improvement Districts are administered directly by the Province, suitable represen-

tatives have been appointed to handle all applications of this nature.

To provide for the needs of Single Homeless persons who are no longer able to work, a suitable rest home is operated by the Government at Gunn; while for those who, owing to infirmity, are unable to look after themselves, well managed hostels are provided in the cities of Edmonton and Calgary. As a further service to the needy, the Province has entered into contracts with a number of doctors who are located in the more remote areas and these provide necessary medical care. At the same time the services of the district nurses are at all times available in cases of emergency.

Rehabilitation and Re-Establishment of Needy Persons on Farms and Colonies:

In the year 1940 the Government set aside approximately one and a half million acres of land for the exclusive use of Metis residents of the Province. This land is divided into seven separate colonies situated in various districts throughout the northern part of the Province.

Any member of the Metis Association of Alberta who has resided within the Province for a period of five years immediately preceding his application and who is of good character may settle on this land.

The Government assists settlers to rehabilitate themselves by way of material supplied for building homes, land for breaking, and the free use of purebred livestock sires. Free education, medical examinations and inoculations are also supplied.

There is, at the present time a population of 1,573 Metis on these areas. Three hundred and fifty-nine children are in attendance in the twelve schools in operation. Two new schoolhouses were built during the summer of 1951.

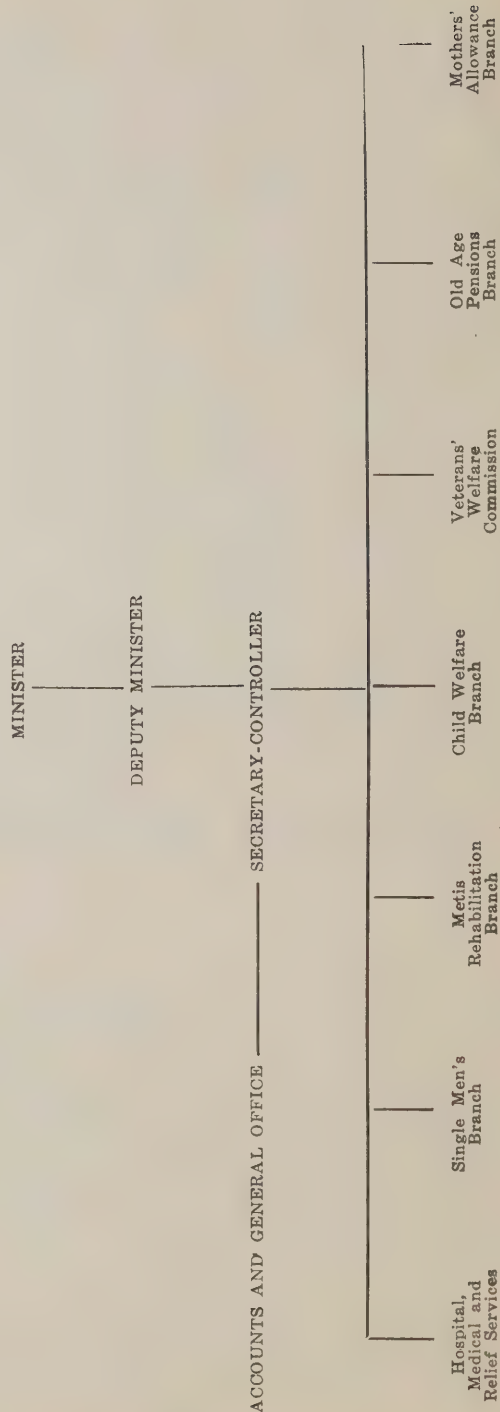
The standard of living now enjoyed by the Metis who have taken advantage of this project amply justifies the policy instituted by the Government.

Child Welfare:

The welfare of our children is of great importance to the nation; it is necessary therefore to see that all legislation affecting the youth of our country is rigidly enforced. The Province of Alberta is justly proud of its laws governing the protection of children. In 1943 the Government of the Province appointed a Committee to investigate and report on all phases of child welfare work being carried on, not only under Government auspices, but by other organizations in the Province. This Committee, in submitting its findings to the Government, made certain recommendations. These recommendations were almost entirely embodied in the Act known as The Child Welfare Act of Alberta, 1944, and amendments thereto.

The Act itself is administered by a Child Welfare Commission, which has all the powers previously held by the Superintendent of Child Welfare who is a member and permanent chairman of the Commission. The duties of the Commission are many and varied. This Commission is

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act—to encourage and promote and assist in the proper care and welfare of the children of the Province—for supervision over all children who are wards of the Province, and various other duties.

One of the most important Committees appointed under the Act is the Home Investigating Committee, which consists of a Chairman and two members. This Committee has the responsibility of investigating the homes of applicants for children, whether for adoption or otherwise. Only when a favourable report has been received by the Committee, is the application given further consideration. To guard further the welfare of the children, legal adoption is not generally permitted until the child has been in the prospective adoptive home for one year, and a District Court Judge has been given satisfactory proof as to the ability of the applicants to perform the duties of parents to the child to be adopted. In addition to the approval of homes, the Committee is made responsible for the inspection of foster homes after children have been placed in them. These homes are inspected periodically, and without advance notice.

It is the duty of the child welfare official appointed by a municipality to investigate all cases of reported neglect of children within its boundaries, and if circumstances warrant the apprehension of any child on this account, such child should be brought before a Judge of the Juvenile Court, who alone has the authority to decide what disposition should be made of the child. If any child is made a ward of the Government, the Child Welfare Commission will immediately assume responsibility for the child; the cost of maintenance of such a child will be paid by the Province and forty per cent of the cost recovered from the municipality.

Full time Judges of the Juvenile Court have been appointed in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton. They have jurisdiction not only in the Cities, but at all points throughout the Province. Their services, therefore, can be called upon where knowledge and experience is needed. These appointments in no way affect the jurisdiction of Judges appointed in other parts of the Province, but they can be used wherever it is thought necessary.

Old Age Pensions

The question of introducing an Old Age Pension system to Canada was first discussed in the House of Commons in the year 1907, but at that time the public did not seem to be interested in the matter and it was not until the year 1929 that Old Age Pensions, as we now know them, became a fact.

Old Age Security

Effective 1st January, 1952, the Federal Government will pay to persons who have reached the age of 70 years and have resided in Can-

ada for a period of 20 years, or the equivalent thereof, the sum of \$40.00 per month. To obtain this assistance the person must make a formal application to the local Director of Old Age Security.

Old Age Assistance

Persons in the 65-69 age group who have resided in Canada for a period of 20 consecutive years or its equivalent, may obtain assistance up to the amount of \$40.00 per month, providing their ordinary income does not exceed a specified amount.

Mothers' Allowances

Mothers' Allowances, as the name implies, are available to needy widows and to wives of men who have been committed to a Mental Hospital under the provisions of The Mental Diseases Act, or to a married woman who has been deserted, without reasonable cause, by her husband for a continuous period of three years, provided they have dependent children under the age of sixteen years.

At the time this measure was first introduced, the age limit for children was placed at fifteen years. This was subsequently considered too low and was increased for both boys and girls, while for those children who continue to attend school and make satisfactory progress, the allowance is payable until their eighteenth birthday is reached. This, in many cases, enables children to acquire two years' additional education.

The scale of allowances now being paid in this Province, which incidentally has increased approximately 65 per cent over the past ten years, compares more than favourably with that given in many of the other provinces. Eighty per cent of the cost of these allowances is now borne by the Province, and in addition thereto the Province grants a Special Allowance up to \$10.00 per month.

Those who receive the allowance directly from the Province are also entitled to assistance under The Federal Family Allowance Act. No reduction has been made in the scale of Mothers' Allowances on this account nor is any reduction contemplated.

Veterans' Advisory Commission

The Veterans' Advisory Commission consists of a Chairman and two members, all ex-service men, and it is at all times prepared to give advice to returned veterans and to assist them with their problems in becoming re-established in civil life.

Homes for the Aged and Infirm

Recently, the Province, in an effort to improve the lot of those aged or infirm persons who are maintained in licensed homes, made provision for assisting municipalities to the extent of one-half of the cost involved.

Although this policy has been in operation only a short time, a noticeable improvement has taken place in the types of homes that have been made available for this purpose.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The term "public works" includes all public buildings owned by the Province, such as the Parliament and Administration Buildings in Edmonton, Agricultural Schools at Olds, Vermilion and Fairview, Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Sanatoria at Keith and Edmonton, Court Houses, Land Titles Offices, Gaols at Lethbridge and Fort Saskatchewan, also Reformatory at Bowden, Mental Institutes at Ponoka, Red Deer and Oliver, Liquor Stores, etc., all of which are built and maintained from public funds. The Department of Public Works controls the construction and maintenance of all such projects.

All lands owned by the Province and used for public purposes are administered by this Department.

The chief officials of the Department are:

Minister of Public Works
Deputy Minister of Public Works
Superintendent, Buildings Branch
Superintendent, Mechanical Branch

The Buildings Branch

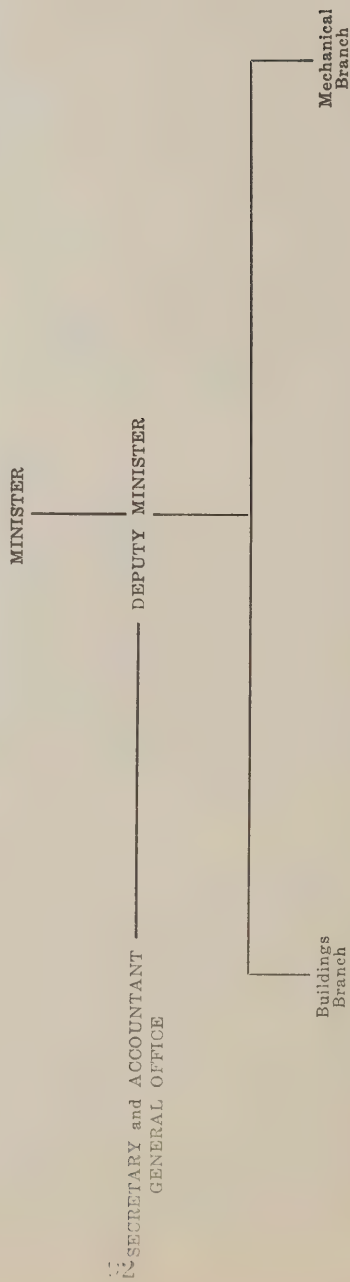
The Buildings Branch directs the general maintenance and repair of all public buildings; prepares plans for all new buildings, and such plans as are necessary for the renovation or remodelling of older buildings; maintains all grounds and roadways inside Government property. Some of the buildings concerned were enumerated at the beginning of this section. Almost every year new buildings go up. Since 1948 work has commenced on several large buildings, such as the Aberhart Memorial Hospital, New Administration Building, New Land Titles, all in Edmonton, and others at different points in the Province. The Buildings Branch also supplies all office equipment to Government Departments and Institutions, and manufactures all office and institutional furniture in the Department's shops.

The Mechanical Branch

This Branch plans, maintains and operates the power plants of eight of the largest public institutions in the Province, and also administers The Steam Boilers Act. This Act involves the inspection of all boilers and pressure vessels, the investigation of accidents, inspections and enforcement of safety measures for the protection of workers, and the prosecution of persons who fail to comply with the regulations as set forth in the Act. Under the Boilers Act, those wishing to become engineers are examined, and if successful are given a certificate of proficiency, allowing them to work at the trade.

The work of this Branch has greatly increased since the discovery of oil in large quantities in the Province.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND TELEPHONES

This Department is primarily concerned with telephone service throughout the Province of Alberta and the operation of Radio Station CKUA.

The Officials in the Department are:

Minister of Railways and Telephones
Deputy Minister and General Manager
General Commercial Superintendent
General Traffic Superintendent
General Plant Superintendent
Chief Engineer
Comptroller.

These Department Officials direct the operation of the publicly owned telephone system of the Province, known as the Alberta Government Telephones. This includes all long distance lines, and with the exception of the City of Edmonton and one or two other small exchanges, all exchange subscribers' lines within the Province. Numerous rural lines extending from and connected to the many exchange centres are owned and operated by some 800 farmer-organized Mutual Telephone Companies.

The Alberta Government Telephones is a member of the Trans-Canada Telephone System, comprising the seven major telephone companies across Canada, with long distance talking facilities stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by means of which Canadians may talk with each other anywhere across the Dominion entirely over Canadian lines. In addition, service is available to more than 70 countries or territories throughout the world as well as to ships on the high seas.

As far as Alberta is concerned, the following statistics will give some indication of the growth and expansion of the system during the comparatively short span of five years from 1946 to 1951.

	1946	1951
Miles of Poles	5,754	5,968
Miles of Aerial Wire	97,881	148,267
Miles of Underground Wire	49,212	97,574
Number of Exchanges Over 6,000 Stations	1	1
Number of Exchanges 1,500 to 6,000 Stations	2	3
Number of Exchanges 500 to 1,500 Stations	14	25
Number of Exchanges Under 500 Stations	273	298
Number of Exchange Stations	46,392	81,297
Number of Toll Stations	202	217
Number of Mutual Company Stations	19,765	24,491
Number of Stations other than A.G.T.	25,866	42,528
Total Stations—Province	92,225	148,533

Excluding Mutual Company stations, 80 per cent of the total stations in Alberta are automatic or dial telephones.

CKUA is a non-commercial radio station operated by the Department. From this station, well organized programs of an educational and cultural nature are broadcast. Programs printed monthly for the guidance of listeners can be obtained by applying to CKUA, Edmonton.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Treasury Department was established by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Province known as "The Treasury Department Act." It is presided over by a member of the Executive Council who is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor as Provincial Treasurer.

The chief officials of the Department at present are:

- Premier and Provincial Treasurer
- Deputy Provincial Treasurer
- Assistant Deputy Provincial Treasurer
- Secretary to the Department
- Provincial Auditor
- Superintendent of Treasury Branches
- Director of Purchases
- King's Printer
- Supervisor of Co-operative Credits.

The chief functions of the Department are prescribed by the following acts:

- The Treasury Department Act
- The Provincial Loans Act
- The Treasury Branches Act
- The Savings Certificates Act
- The Alberta Government Purchasing Agency Act
- The King's Printer Act
- The Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act
- The Retirement Annuities Act.

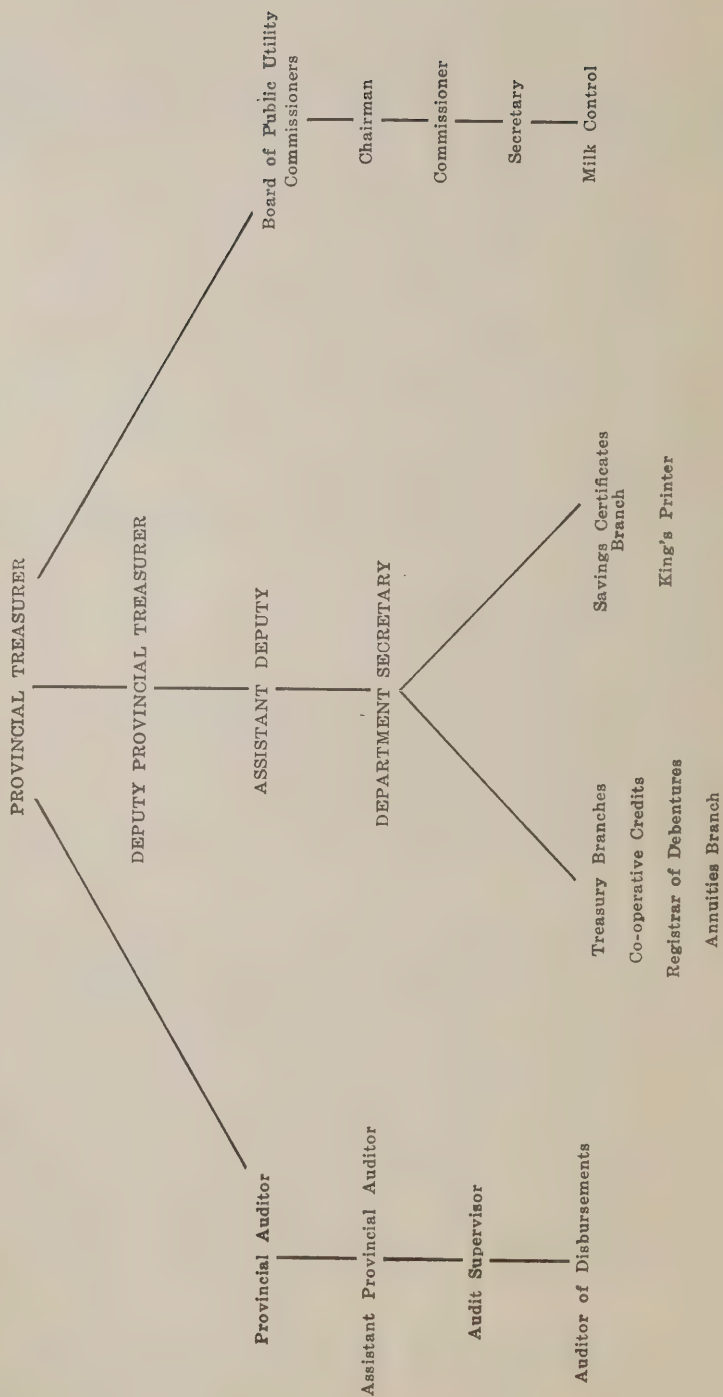
The duties imposed and the powers conferred by these Acts may be briefly described as follows:

The Treasury Department Act

This Act is Chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1942. It prescribes the main function of the Department which is the management and control of the revenue and expenditure of the Province. This function makes it necessary for the Provincial Treasurer to present to the Legislative Assembly, just before the commencement of every fiscal year, his budget for that year, which sets forth, in detail, his estimates of revenue to be collected and of expenditures to be made. When passed by the Assembly, these Estimates control the coming year's expenditures. The Act also provides that all monies received shall be deposited in a Bank or similar institution and all payments shall be made by official cheque or similar instrument signed by or for the Provincial Treasurer and countersigned by or for the Provincial Auditor.

The Provincial Auditor keeps the accounts of the Province which involves the checking of each item of revenue and the approval of every payment. He presents to the Legislative Assembly every year,

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER



the Public Accounts of the Province, a document which sets out, in great detail, all financial transactions of the Province during the latest complete fiscal year.

There is also a body known as the Treasury Board composed of members of the Executive Council. This Board frames regulations respecting the bookkeeping and accounting of the Province and gives decisions on matters referred to it by any member or the Provincial Treasurer or the Provincial Auditor.

The Provincial Loans Act

This Act prescribes the manner in which the Provincial Treasurer, on behalf of the Province, may borrow money for the purposes of Government. It instructs and guides the Provincial Treasurer in the management of the Public Debt of the Province.

The Treasury Branches Act

This Act authorizes the Provincial Treasurer to establish and operate Treasury Branches at such points in the Province as he may consider advisable. There are now 45 branches, 14 sub-branches and 107 agencies in Alberta. The branches receive deposits which may be withdrawn or transferred by the depositors by means of special instruments designed for this purpose or by cheque drawn on the Treasury Branch. Deposits bear interest in some cases and may be invested in approved securities or loaned to persons, firms, or corporations which provide security for repayment and pay interest on their borrowings.

The Savings Certificates Act

This is another Act which enables the Provincial Treasurer to receive deposits of money from the public. He issues certificates of deposit which undertake to pay the depositor a certain rate of interest dependent on whether the principal is payable on demand or at the expiration of one or more years. The money received is not loaned to others or directly invested, but is deposited in the General Revenue Fund of the Province.

The Alberta Government Purchasing Agency Act

This Act is presently under the supervision of the Provincial Treasurer and is under the immediate management and control of a director of purchases.

It is the duty of this Agency to acquire by purchase or otherwise, all supplies which are required from time to time by any department of the Government.

The King's Printer Act

The King's Printer is presently attached to the Treasury Department. He is responsible for the publication of "The Alberta Gazette" which contains Government proclamations and official notices. He prints and publishes the Statutes of the Province and all other Government publications, and procures all printing, stationery and general office supplies required by departments of the Government.

The Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act

This Act was passed to assist farmers who combine to form a Co-operative Credit Society to obtain short term loans to finance their farming operations. Before a loan is made by a Bank, applications are approved and repayment guaranteed by a Society. If the supervisor of Co-operative Credits then approves, the Bank makes the loan which is guaranteed as to repayment by the Provincial Treasurer.

Retirement Annuities Act

This is a new Act to be known as "The Retirement Annuities Act."

The Provincial Treasurer is required to establish and administer an annuity fund. Any Canadian citizen who has resided in the Province for not less than three years may purchase a retirement annuity by depositing in the fund an initial amount of not less than ten dollars. Additional deposits of any amount may be made at any time until the date of the purchaser's retirement. The maximum annuity that may be purchased is the actuarial equivalent of a single life annuity of fifteen hundred dollars per year commencing at the age of sixty years.

Compound interest is payable on amounts on deposit in the fund at the rate of three and one-half per cent per annum. If the earnings of the fund are insufficient to pay this rate of interest the Provincial Treasurer pays in whatever may be required from the General Revenue Fund.

General

There are many other Acts in which the Provincial Treasurer and the Treasury Department are interested: particularly those that involve advances of money to other Departments of Government or to Municipalities, Associations, Corporations, etc., and those that involve guarantee by the Province of repayments of monies borrowed from lending institutions.

In general, it may be said that the Treasury Department is concerned in any Governmental activities to the extent that they involve the receipt, custody, or payment of money.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

The Workmen's Compensation Board, which was first set up in 1918, is made responsible for the Administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1948. This Act is one of the most important of our Industrial Acts. Its provisions and workings should be familiar to all boys and girls before leaving school because many of them will become "workmen" or employers and as such will be protected by this Act. The purpose of the Act is to provide compensation for the loss of earnings, medical treatment for workmen suffering "personal injury arising out of and in the course of their employment" and compensation for their dependents where death results. The Board and a large office staff are located in the Provincial Building in Edmonton with a branch office in Calgary.

The chief officials are:

- Chairman
- Two Commissioners
- Secretary
- Chief Medical Officer
- Chief Claims Officer
- Chief Assessor.

The work of the Board falls into three main divisions; Claims, Assessments and Accident Prevention.

Claims

When a workman is injured at his work he is given medical attention and reports his accidents to his employer and to the Board. The employer himself advises the Board of the accident. The doctor attending the injured man must also forward periodic reports to the Board. The Board examines these reports and having satisfied itself that the workman sustained an accident coming within the scope of the Act, accepts the workman's claim. Provided the workman is disabled for more than three days he is paid compensation until he is marked fit to resume work. If the workman's injuries are such that when he is ready to resume work he still has a permanent disability he is awarded a pension for life, such pensions being based on the degree of partial disability. The doctor and hospital bills are paid by the Board. About 35,000 accidents of various natures are reported to the Board each year.

Cases involving claims for compensation against the employer which were formerly taken to court by the workman, usually at great expense and delay, are now settled promptly and fairly by the Board.

Assessments

Who pays for this service? The industries themselves are made responsible for the benefits provided under The Workmen's Compensation Act and every employer under this Act contributes according to the amount of the annual payroll and the classification of industry in

which he is placed. The industries which come within the scope of the Act are listed and classified in Schedule I of the Act; the classification being according to the risks and dangers involved. Each year all employers are required to furnish the Board with their estimated and actual payrolls. They then pay a certain percentage of that figure to the Board according to their classification. In the case of the lumber industry the assessment is based on the amount of lumber produced and not on the payroll as is done in all other industries.

The monies received by the Board are held in various funds and reserves to cover the costs of medical aid, compensation, pensions, disaster, silicosis and so on.

Prevention of Accidents

It is much more humane and economical to prevent accidents, suffering and death, than to pay for the damage done. The Board is therefore empowered to inspect all places of employment to see that all machinery and appliances are safe, that proper safety precautions are taken to prevent accidents and that the safety appliances prescribed by law are in use, or to determine what more suitable safety devices are necessary. These inspectors also look into the health and sanitary conditions of places of employment. If an employer fails or neglects or refuses to install safety devices, etc., his place of employment may be closed by order of the Board, or other penalties can be imposed. Accident prevention education is carried on by the Board by means of personal calls, literature and motion pictures.

The prevention of accidents is cheap insurance when we consider that the accidents reported to the Board cost several million dollars annually.

The Workmen's Compensation Act

In order that the term "workman" be clearly understood, schedule 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act is reprinted here. The industries listed under Schedule 1, unless excluded or modified by regulation published in the Alberta Gazette, come within the scope of the Act. The Board is empowered by the Act to add to, withdraw or rearrange any of the industries which are or may be included in the schedules.

Schedule 1

Coal-mining; operation of coke ovens; briquetting plants; mining other than coal-mining; any trade or business connected with the industries of lumbering, fishing, manufacturing, building, construction, engineering, transportation; operating of electric power lines and power plants; waterworks and other public utilities; operation of municipal police forces; municipal fire departments; navigation; operation of boats, ships, tugs, and dredges; operation of grain elevators; operation of warehouses; teaming, scavenging and street cleaning; painting, decorating and renovating; dyeing and cleaning; planing mills, flour milling,

packing plants, printing, lithographing and engraving, telephone and telegraph systems; laundries run by mechanical power; excavation, well drilling, operation of gas and oil wells, operation and maintenance of freight and passenger elevators, including the work of janitors in buildings where such elevators are operated, quarrying, lumber yards, wood yards, ice, hotels, restaurants and retail stores, and commercial greenhouses, and any occupation incidental to or connected with the industries enumerated in this Schedule, also including moving pictures and theatres, and by way of specific enumeration, but not so as in any way to interfere with or affect the generality of the preceding words thereof, the following classes of industries: (Then follows a classified list of industries in Alberta.)

THE PROVINCIAL LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

The Provincial Library in the Parliament Building, is primarily for the use of the members of the Legislature and during a session of the Legislature, only the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the Legislative Assembly may borrow books; but during the recess between sessions, through permission of the Speaker of the Assembly, civil servants and university students, under certain provisions, may borrow books. The public may use the library for reference purposes. There are approximately forty thousand books in the Provincial Library. Biographies, histories, novels, poems, plays, books on philosophy, psychology, economics, art, church history and law, encyclopedias, dictionaries, statutes, Parliamentary reports, and special books are all to be found on the shelves.

In the library are most of the weekly newspapers of the Province, all the daily newspapers and some daily and weekly newspapers from other Provinces of Canada and other countries. The daily newspapers of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat are bound every three months, and these bound copies are used extensively for reference purposes. The library also has approximately eighty Canadian, American and British periodicals.

Many special books and pictures will be found amongst the archive material. The special books include a copy of the "Breeches Bible," Bulkley Journal, Hudson's Bay and Dunvegan Journals, Rundle Journal—photostat copy of Book of Remembrance, and many others. Included amongst the pictures are many of special interest to Albertans, such as "Fort Edmonton," The Big House, pioneer, political and church leaders, and ten albums of photographs of early scenes and old timers of Alberta. The library staff consists of four people, the Provincial librarian and three library clerks.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONERS

The chief responsibilities of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners lie in regulating the rates charged by utility companies; protecting the people of Alberta from unwise investment and regulating the activities of local governments so that they may act intelligently and in the public interest.

A total of 21 Acts in the Revised statutes of Alberta give the Board power to impose regulations, approve debentures, make adjustments, and generally direct finances for the future benefit of the citizens of Alberta.

In **milk jurisdiction**, the Board checks the books of a selected number of dairy farmers in each area controlled by the Board, and from the figures obtained computes the average cost of producing 100 pounds of milk. Separate computations are made in the districts of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

In addition, spot audits are made at all dairy plants and payoffs checked regularly so that the Board will know if price changes for the consumer are necessary. So that there will be no price cutting tactics in the dairy industry, the Board enforces a minimum price regulation for milk and cream.

As the oil industry grows throughout the Province, the work of the Board under **The Securities Act** has become increasingly important. Any company or individual wishing to raise money through the sale of shares to the public for any kind of undertaking, must secure registration from the Board under the Securities Act.

This regulation is rigidly enforced by the Board to ensure that citizens of the Province will not be defrauded by misleading advertising concerning shares offered for sale. A promoter must apply for permission to sell shares in Alberta and must furnish complete information about the oil property. He must also submit a geological report made by a member or a licensee of the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta, if the property is in Alberta, or from a member of a similar body exercising jurisdiction in the province where the property is located. The monies accrued from the sale of shares are held in trust until the necessary amount has been raised. Only then is the drilling company allowed to commence operations.

In addition to its jurisdiction over milk and securities, the Board of Public Utility Commissioners carries out numerous other duties under various Alberta Acts. Some of these are:

- (1) Under the Public Utilities Act, regulation of all rates charged by utilities other than those municipally owned; approval of debenture issues by cities, towns, villages, school districts, municipal districts and municipal hospital districts.
- (2) Under The Irrigation Districts Act, to provide compensation

for damage caused by seepage or overflow from irrigation districts.

- (3) Under The School Act, to regulate all capital borrowings of school districts.

The Board also has jurisdiction over financial matters in a wide range of other Acts, such as The School Taxation Act, the Municipal Hospitals Act, The Town and Village Act, The Municipal Districts Act, The Pipe Lines Act, The Oil and Gas Fields Public Service Utilities Act, The Alberta Municipal Assessment Commission Act, The Mines Act, The Urban Mining Operations Act, The Public Health Act, The Department of Public Health Act, The Dairymen's Act, The Pipe Lines' Taxation Act, The Electric Power Taxation Act and The Town Planning Act.

It is thus seen that the Board of Public Utility Commissioners exercises a vital function in Alberta's financial life, protecting individuals, local governments and companies both from their own folly and from the designs of unscrupulous or dishonest people.

CHIEF OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENTS

Department of Agriculture:

Hon. L. C. Halmrast	Minister of Agriculture.
Mr. O. S. Longman	Deputy Minister of Agriculture.
Mr. R. M. Putnam	Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Superintendent of Schools of Agriculture.
Mr. F. H. Newcombe	Director of Agricultural Extension.
Mr. A. M. Wilson	Field Crops Commissioner.
Mr. W. H. T. Mead	Live Stock Commissioner.
Dr. E. E. Ballantyne	Director of Veterinary Services.
Mr. D. H. McCallum	Dairy Commissioner.
Mr. F. J. Higginson	A/Poultry Commissioner.
Mr. W. G. leMaistre	Provincial Apiarist.
Mr. J. Kokolsky	Fur Farm Supervisor.
Mr. P. D. Hargrave	Superintendent, Provincial Horticultural Station, Brooks.
Mr. N. N. Bentley	Principal, School of Agriculture, Vermilion.
Mr. J. E. Birdsall	Principal, School of Agriculture, Olds.
Mr. J. E. Hawker	Principal, School of Agriculture, Fairview.

Water Resources and Irrigation:

Mr. B. Russell	Director of Water Resources.
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Department of Attorney General:

Hon. L. Maynard, Q.C.	Attorney General.
Mr. H. J. Wilson, Q.C.	Deputy Attorney General, Collector of Succession Duties and Queen's Proctor.
Mr. J. W. Ryan	Acting Legislative Counsel.
Mr. J. E. Hart	Inspector of Legal Offices.
Mr. S. A. Friedman	Solicitor.
Mr. J. W. Anderson	Solicitor.
Mr. G. H. Hall	Secretary to the Department.
Miss J. McCallum	Law Clerk and Collections.
Mr. L. W. Gardiner	Public Trustee, Edmonton.
Mr. G. M. Colban	Deputy Public Trustee, Edmonton.
Mr. L. Souness	Deputy Public Trustee, Edmonton.
Mr. D. L. Sloan	Deputy Public Trustee, Calgary.
Mr. J. M. Thom, Q.C.	Registrar, Land Titles Office, Edmonton.
Mr. R. B. Hall	Registrar, Land Titles Office, Calgary.
Dr. M. M. Cantor	Chief Coroner.
Mr. J. A. Cameron	Supt. Juvenile Offenders Branch.
Mr. E. E. Buchanan	Inspector of Gaols.

Department of Economic Affairs:

Hon. A. J. Hooke	Minister of Economic Affairs.
Mr. R. R. Moore	Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs.
Mr. E. R. Tait	Secretary - Accountant to Department.
Mr. D. E. C. Campbell	Director of Travel Bureau.
Mr. A. B. MacKenzie	Co-ordinator of Cultural Activities.
Mr. E. S. Bryant	Director of Publicity.
Mr. R. D. McLean	Public Relations Officer.
Mr. J. Ferguson	Supervisor, Immigration Bureau.
Mr. K. Hutchinson	Film Commissioner, Film and Photo-graphic Bureau.
Mr. R. Martland	Director of Industrial Development and Economic Research.
Mr. H. A. Webster	Southern Area Supervisor.
Mr. R. A. McMullen	Agent General for Alberta in Great Britain.
Mr. S. B. Ferris	Chairman, Rental Control Board.
Mrs. E. H. Gostick	Secretary, Geographic Board of Alberta.

Department of Education:

Hon. A. O. Aalborg	Minister of Education.
Dr. W. H. Swift	Deputy Minister of Education.
Mr. W. E. Frame	Chief Superintendent of Schools.
Mr. H. C. Sweet	Assistant Chief Superintendent of Schools.
Mr. H. E. Balfour	Director of School Administration.
Mr. J. F. Swan	Assistant Director of School Administration.
Mr. M. L. Watts	Director of Curriculum.
Mr. A. B. Evenson	Associate Director of Curriculum.
Mr. T. C. Byrne	} Inspectors of High Schools.
Dr. J. W. Chalmers	
Dr. J. C. Jonason	
Mr. C. B. Johnson	
Mr. G. L. Mowat	
Dr. A. W. Reeves	} Inspectors of High Schools.
Mr. M. O. Edwardh	
Mr. A. A. Aldridge	Supervisor of Teacher Service Bureau.
Mr. D. R. Cameron	Supervisor of Guidance.
Mr. D. R. Cameron	Registrar.

Superintendents of School Divisions and Counties

G. L. Berry	R. A. Kimmitt	H. A. Pike
J. H. Blocksidge	W. S. Korek	N. M. Purvis
T. K. Creighton	H. A. Kostash	R. Racette
X. P. Crispo	L. W. Kunelius	E. A. Read
W. R. Dean	A. E. Kunst	C. H. Robinson
E. M. Erickson	O. P. Larson	H. R. Ross
F. B. Facey	C. M. Lavery	A. L. Schrag
J. H. Finlay	R. V. McCullough	R. J. Scott
M. G. Gault	E. G. McDonald	J. I. Sheppy
I. Goresky	J. A. McKay	S. D. Simonson
L. G. Hall	H. A. MacNeil	J. L. Sylvestre
J. R. S. Hambly	Munroe MacLeod	K. H. Thomson
F. Hannonchko	Ottar Massing	L. A. Walker
W. G. Hay	C. G. Merkley	R. M. Ward
G. F. Hollinshead	E. C. Miller	E. W. White
M. M. Holman	N. Myskiw	G. L. Wilson
S. W. Hooper	L. D. Nelson	W. H. Worth
J. C. Jonason	R. C. Ohlsen	L. B. Yule

Mr. G. F. Bruce	Director, Correspondence School.
Mr. W. F. Logan	Manager, School-Book Branch.
Mr. J. P. Mitchell	Supervisor of Industrial Arts.
Miss B. MacFarlane	Supervisor of Home Economics.
Mr. D. S. Hamilton	Supervisor Audio-Visual Aids.
Mr. R. A. Morton	Supervisor of School Broadcasts.
Mr. J. C. Yates	Supervisor of Examinations.
Mr. R. E. Byron	Regional Director, Canadian Vocational Training, and Director of Health and Recreation Branch.

Department of Public Health:

Hon. Dr. W. W. Cross	Minister of Health.
Dr. A. Somerville	Deputy Minister of Health.
Dr. C. E. Anderson	Director, Division of Communicable Diseases and Director Rural Health Units.
Dr. M. G. McCallum	Director of Hospital and Medical Services.
Dr. P. L. Rentiers	Director of the Division of Social Hygiene.
Dr. R. R. Maclean	Director, Mental Health Division.
Dr. V. W. Wright	Director, Cancer Services.
Mr. H. L. Hogge	Acting Provincial Sanitary Engineer.
Mrs. M. McCallister	Director, Public Health Nursing and Municipal Nursing Division.
Dr. G. R. Davison	Director of Tuberculosis Control.
Dr. H. H. Stevens	Medical Superintendent, Aberhart Mem- orial Sanatorium, Edmonton.
Dr. L. N. Mullen	Medical Superintendent, Central Al- berta Sanatorium, Calgary.
Mr. J. H. Brown	Director, Division of Entomology.
Dr. R. D. Stewart	Provincial Bacteriologist and Director of Provincial Laboratory.
Mr. C. C. Evoy	Director, Division of Health Education.
Mr. E. E. Maxwell	Supervisor, Division of Municipal Hospitals.
Dr. J. M. MacEachran	Chairman, Eugenics Board of the Province of Alberta.
Mr. A. Packford	Deputy Registrar General, Bureau of Vital Statistics.
Mr. H. E. Homan	Secretary of the Department of Public Health.
Miss E. M. Perdue	Public Health Nutritionist.
Dr. F. G. Day	Director, Cerebral Palsy Clinic.
Dr. R. K. Thomson	Director, Rheumatoid and Arthritis Clinic.

Department of Highways:

Hon. Gordon E. Taylor	Minister of Highways.
Mr. A. Frame	Deputy Minister of Highways.
Mr. W. H. Turton	Secretary Accountant.
Mr. H. R. Clark	Chairman, Highway Traffic Board.
Mr. J. H. Johnston	Chief Maintenance Engineer.
Mr. J. P. Church	Assistant Chief Maintenance Engineer.
Mr. A. M. Paull	Chief Construction Engineer.
Mr. R. J. Hollingshead	Assistant Chief Construction Engineer.
Mr. L. H. McManus	Chief Bridge Engineer.
Mr. V. McCune	Assistant Chief Bridge Engineer.
Mr. C. W. Lester	Director, Surveys Branch.
Mr. J. F. Lester	Chief Location Engineer.

Department of Industries and Labour:

Hon. N. A. Willmore	Minister of Industries and Labour.
Mr. J. E. Oberholtzer	Deputy Minister of Industries and Labour.
Mr. J. R. Fleming	Secretary to the Department.
Mr. W. H. MacEwen	Chief Licensing Officer.
Mr. K. A. Pugh	Chairman, Board of Industrial Relations.
Mr. H. E. Bendickson	Chief Executive Officer.
Mr. F. G. Cope	Chief Inspector, Board of Industrial Relations.
Mr. D. I. Istvanffy	Provincial Statistician.
Mr. G. A. Clash	Chairman, Provincial Marketing Board.
Mr. H. W. Webber	Supervisor, Co-operative Activities.
Mr. J. P. White	Director of Apprenticeship.
Mr. W. E. Sutton	Chief Factory Inspector.
Mr. J. Spankie	Chief Welding Examiner.
Mr. S. A. B. Kembry	Chief Electrical Inspector.
Mr. A. J. Munro	A/Chief Boiler Inspector.
Mr. J. G. MacGregor	Chairman, Alberta Power Commission.

Department of Lands and Forests:

Hon. Ivan Casey	Minister of Lands and Forests.
Mr. H. G. Jensen	Deputy Minister, Lands and Forests.
Mr. V. A. Wood	Director of Lands.
Mr. Eric S. Huestis	Director of Forests and Fish and Game Commissioner.
Mr. D. E. Forsland	Superintendent of Game.
Mr. H. B. Watkins	Superintendent of Fisheries.
Mr. T. W. Dalkin	Director, Technical Division.
Mr. A. Earnshaw	Superintendent, Radio Communications.
Mr. Archd. McCallum	Administrative Accountant.

Department of Public Welfare:

Hon. R. D. Jorgenson	Minister of Public Welfare.
Mr. A. H. Miller	Deputy Minister of Public Welfare.
Mr. R. G. Hagen	Departmental Supervisor.
Mr. M. W. Sykes	Supervisor, Direct Relief, Indigent and Medical Services.
Mr. W. A. R. Rees	Director, Single Men's Relief.
Mr. A. C. McCully	Supervisor Metis Rehabilitation.
Mr. C. B. Hill	Superintendent Child Welfare.
Mr. W. Bullock	Superintendent Old Age Pensions.
Mr. W. Bullock	Superintendent Mothers' Allowance.

Department of Public Works:

Hon. A. J. Hooke	Minister of Public Works.
Mr. A. Arnold	Deputy Minister of Public Works.
Mr. R. Clarke	Supervisor of Architects.
Mr. S. E. Kenworthy	Secretary.
Mr. F. E. Coe	Mechanical Superintendent.
Mr. H. Brettelle	Supervisor of Maintenance.
Mr. A. Edinga	Supervisor of Construction.
Mr. V. C. Heim	Co-Ordinator of Works and Maintenance.

Department of Railways and Telephones:

Hon. G. E. Taylor	Minister of Railways and Telephones.
Mr. A. Higgins	Deputy Minister and General Manager.
Mr. T. Spalding	General Commercial Superintendent.
Mr. W. J. Ragan	General Traffic Superintendent.
Mr. R. W. Losie	General Plant Superintendent.
Mr. W. Mason	Chief Engineer.
Mr. J. P. Ogilvie	Comptroller.

Treasury Department:

Hon. E. C. Manning	Premier and Provincial Treasurer.
Mr. K. J. Hawkins	Deputy Provincial Treasurer.
Mr. R. D. Henderson	Chairman Public Utilities Commissioners.
Mr. F. G. Stewart	Assistant Deputy Provincial Treasurer.
Mr. J. M. Currie	Secretary to Department.
Mr. A. K. Olive	Superintendent of Treasury Branches.
Mr. G. A. Clash	Director of Purchases.
Mr. A. Shnitka	Queen's Printer.

Department of Mines and Minerals:

Hon. E. C. Manning	Minister.
Mr. H. H. Somerville	Deputy Minister.
Mr. J. A. Dutton	Director of Mines.
Mr. J. W. Patrick	Director of Mineral Rights.
Mr. N. A. Macleod	Solicitor.
Mr. J. R. Pow	Provincial Geologist.
Mr. H. B. Grove	Superintendent, Technical Division.
Mr. E. F. Gilker	Chief Assessor.
Mr. C. W. Jackman	Statistician.
Mr. W. E. Shillabeer	Administration Accountant and Personnel Officer.
Mr. D. F. Morrison	Mining Recorder, Edmonton.
Mr. A. Z. Choquette	Mining Recorder, Calgary.
Mr. N. G. Meldrum	Chairman of Right of Entry Arbitration Board.

Workmen's Compensation Board:

Mr. C. M. Macleod, Q.C.	Chairman.
Mr. A. Farmilo, M.B.E.	Commissioner.
Mr. C. A. Hyndman	Commissioner.
Mr. D. S. Sinclair, C.A.	Secretary.
Dr. H. H. Hepburn	Chief Medical Officer.
Mr. J. H. Adams	Chief Claims Officer.
Mr. W. D. Hough	Chief Assessor.

Provincial Library and Archives:

Mrs. E. H. Gostick	Librarian.
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Board of Public Utility Commissioners:

Mr. G. M. Blackstock, Chairman.	Mr. C. J. D. Baines, Temporary Member.
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CABINET MINISTERS

Manning, Hon. E. C.	Premier, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Mines and Minerals, Edmonton.
Cross, Hon. Dr. W. W.	Minister of Health, Hand Hills.
Maynard, Hon. Lucien	Attorney General, St. Albert.
Casey, Hon. Ivan	Minister of Lands and Forests, Okotoks-High River.
Hooke, Hon. A. J.	Minister of Economic Affairs and Minister of Public Works, Rocky Mountain House.
Gerhart, Hon. C. E.	Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Secretary, Acadia-Coronation.
Aalborg, Hon. A. O.	Minister of Education, Alexandra.
Willmore, Hon. N. A.	Minister of Industries and Labour, Medicine Hat.
Halmrast, L. C.	Minister of Agriculture, Red Deer.
Taylor, Hon. G. E.	Minister of Railways and Telephones and Minister of Highways, Drumheller.
Jorgenson, R. D.	Minister of Public Welfare.
R. A. Andison, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.	

Standing of Parties—1952 Elections:

Social Credit	51
Liberal	4
Co-operative Commonwealth Federation	2
Progressive Conservative	3
Independent Social Credit	1
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AN EXPLANATION OF THE SINGLE TRANSFERABLE BALLOT

This further explanation is added for those who wish to examine more closely the working of the transferable vote.

There are two important things to be remembered about the preferential ballot. The first is that the second or subsequent choices do not in any way affect the first choice. There are a great many who believe that by voting second choice for some other candidate they are voting against the one to whom they have given first choice. That is an entirely erroneous idea. A second or subsequent choice on a ballot merely shows the preference of the voter if the candidate to whom he has given his first choice is eliminated. As long as the candidate for whom the elector has voted "1" remains in the running, the second choice on that ballot is not touched. It is only after a candidate is eliminated by being low man that the second and subsequent choices on the first ballots cast for him are used. The second important thing to be remembered by the voter is that after the candidate for whom he has voted first choice is eliminated, his second choice then becomes of the same value as a first choice. In other words the position becomes the same as if the favourite candidate of the voter was eliminated and he had to vote again on those remaining.

When a voter marks his first choice only, that is, "plumps," with several candidates in the field, he indicates to the returning officer that if his first choice does not win he does not care who among the remaining candidates is elected. In effect the voter says, "If the candidate for whom I mark '1' were not running I would not go to the poll at all." He places himself in a similar position to a delegate at a convention who if his favourite is dropped as being low man, declines to vote on the remaining candidates.

In all cases, at the close of the polls the deputy returning officer counts the first choices only and sends his statement of same to the returning officer as has been the usual procedure. The returning officer, under the old system, made his statement for the whole electoral division from the statements sent in by the deputy returning officers without looking at the ballots. Under the New Act the returning officer opens all the envelopes containing ballots and checks the returns made to him from each poll, in the presence of the candidates or their representatives and decides all objections, noting same so that an application for an appeal, recount or final addition may be made if any candidate so desires.

Having gone over all the ballots and having decided all objections, the returning officer proceeds to make the count and ascertain the winner. Where one is to be elected and only two go to the polls this is quite easy, the same method being followed as under the old system. Where one is to be elected and more than two go to the polls, it is just as simple if one of the candidates has a clear majority of the first choices.

But suppose there are four candidates and no one has a majority of all the first choice votes cast, then the procedure is as set out in the following example:

Example No. 1

Four candidates, A, B, C and D. One member to be elected—First choices are put into four piles and counted as follows:

A	4,253
B	6,396
C	6,031
D	2,325
TOTAL	19,005

No one has a majority of all the votes cast so no candidate is elected on the first count. D being low man is excluded, that is, declared defeated, and each ballot in his pile is placed in the pile of the remaining candidate whose name is marked with the figure 2 as follows:

To A 315, to B 825, to C 643, plumpers with no second choices. 542. Total 2,325.

The result of these transfers called the second count is—

A	4,253 + 315 =	4,568
B	6,396 + 825 =	7,221
C	6,031 + 643 =	6,674
Total		18,463

As 542 ballots are no longer taken into account the total number of votes in the second count is 18,463, so the number required to win is 9,232. No candidate having obtained this number, A being low man is excluded and the 4,568 ballots which were counted in his pile are examined and divided between B and C as indicated by the voter's next available choice. D having been already excluded any choices for him have to be passed over and the next choice as between B and C followed. It is found that there are for B 1,925, and for C 818.

On 1,825 of A's ballots no further preferences are shown. The result of this transfer called the third count is—

B	7,221 + 1,925 =	9,146
C	6,674 + 818 =	7,492

and B is therefore declared elected.

Where there are five or more candidates, none of whom is elected on first count the procedure is the same and continues by the successive exclusion of candidates and transferences of preferences until one may be declared elected. If one point is steadily kept in view by the returning officer, he should have no difficulty in correctly accounting for all

or any contingent votes shown, viz: When a certain candidate has been declared defeated, and his ballot papers are to be transferred, they shall each be transferred to a still undefeated candidate who has opposite his name the preference number nearest following in numerical sequence, that opposite the name of the candidate whose ballot papers are being transferred.

The principle therefore, to be followed in transferring votes is, that in determining what candidate is "next in order of the voter's preference," no candidate who has already been declared defeated shall be considered, and the order of the voter's preference shall be determined as if the names of such candidate or candidates did not appear on the ballot paper.

Expressions such as "next in order of the voter's preference" (or "next preference") must therefore be interpreted to mean, not necessarily the numeral immediately following in numerical sequence, but the nearest following numeral opposite the name of an undefeated candidate.

If on any count there is a tie for an absolute majority the returning officer must be guided by the number and relative value of the preferences, the candidates having the lowest number of first preferences on the second count, of first and second preferences on the third count and so on, on successive counts, to be excluded according to the regulations provided. In all cases the returning officer shall have the casting vote, when on any count two or more candidates, having the same number of the same relative preferences in all respects are tied.

AUDIO—VISUAL AIDS

Below are listed, under the name of the source from which they may be obtained, selected Audio-visual aids pertaining to governmental operation and to the province of Alberta at large. Some of these audio-visual materials may be obtained free, others on payment of a rental fee. The conditions for each department are stated at the head of each list. It must be understood that these lists represent only a fraction of the audio-visual material available from these sources.

Department of Education, Audio-Visual Aids Branch.

All audio-visual materials from this branch are distributed free to schools in Alberta. The letter in the film code number indicates the following:

- T—Sound Film
- Tk—Sound Film in Color
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But suppose there are four candidates and no one has a majority of all the first choice votes cast, then the procedure is as set out in the following example:

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Department of Education, Audio-Visual Aids Branch.

All audio-visual materials from this branch are distributed free to schools in Alberta. The letter in the film code number indicates the following:

T—Sound Film
Tk—Sound Film in Color
P—Filmstrip.

16MM. FILMS:

Ballot Boxes (Dominion Election)	T— 262
Local Government (Local Council—England)	T— 252
Maintain the Right (R.C.M.P.)	T— 256
Mother of Parliament (House of Commons, G.B.)	T— 244
Opening of Parliament (Canada)	T— 607
A Mile Below the Wheat	Tk— 621
Green Acres (On Irrigation)	Tk— 697
Alberta Family	T— 788
Peace River	Tk— 659

35MM. FILMSTRIPS:

British Parliamentary Government	P—1192
Laws in the Making (Canada)	P— 288
Our Government Series (N.F.B.)	
Houses of Parliament (G.B.)	P—1545
Administration of Justice	P—1338

Department of Extension, Division of Visual Instruction, University of Alberta.

These films are available from the above source on a rental basis:

16MM. FILMS:

Holiday at School (About Banff School of Fine Arts).
Cattle Country.
Alberta Vacation.
You'll Take the Highroad (Jasper-Banff Highway).
Family Outing.
Canada's New Farmlands (About the Peace River country).
Bronco Busters (About the Calgary Stampede).
Shining Mountains.
Opening of Parliament.
Servant of the People (About the British Parliament)
Local Government (English Local Government)

35MM. FILMSTRIPS:

Canadian Citizenship Library ("Our Land," "Our History," "Our Government")
—suitable for new Canadians and others.

Department of Public Health, Extension Service.

All materials from this source are circulated without charge to persons requesting them.

16MM. SILENT FILMS:

Your Health Department	PHQ—13
Boy Building	PHQ— 1
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	PHQ—34
Fighting Plague in Alberta	PHQ—37

16MM. SOUND FILMS (Color):

Mental Health	PHT—46c
District Nurse	PHT—47c

35MM. FILMSTRIPS:

School For Nursing Aides PHF—65c

In addition to the above, the Department of Public Health Circulates numerous other films in the field of Health Education. Catalogues can be had on request by writing the Division of Health Education, Department of Public Health, Edmonton.

SELECTED LIST OF PAMPHLETS OBTAINABLE FROM THE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Communicable Diseases:

Chicken Pox.
Colds.
Communicable Disease Regulations (Wall Chart).
Disinfection.
Influenza the Saboteur.
Measles.
Mumps.
Poliomyelitis.
Protect Your Child.
Respiratory Diseases, Birds of a Feather.
Respiratory Diseases in Young Children.
Scarlet Fever.
Tuberculosis.
Tuberculosis from 18 to 80.
Tuberculosis—How to kill T.B. Germ.
What You Should Know About Tuberculosis.
Whooping Cough.

General:

Allergic To What?
Appendicitis.
Caring for Your Feet.
First Aid.
Guard Your Health.
Home Training for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.
How's Your Driving.
Penicillin.
Posture's Important.
Preparation of Blood Plasma (Mimeo).
Protecting Your Heart.
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.
Rural Health Districts.
Your Baby's Teeth.

Nutrition:

Canada's Food Rules.
Elsie's Guide to Healthful Eating.
Food For the Family.
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Lunch Box on the March.
Meal Planning For Health (Wall Chart).
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Housefly.
Methods of Control of Cockroaches and Silverfish.
Mosquito Control.
Rural Waters.
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